

25 Bowditch St

THE

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 845.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1862.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED .. 3d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

## EDUCATION in SCARBOROUGH.

The Rev. G. D. BARTLET, M.A., begs to intimate to Parents and Guardians of youth that he intends to OPEN a BOARDING SCHOOL in Scarborough, Yorkshire, after Christmas next, to be conducted on the same system as that adopted in the best schools in Edinburgh. The special aim of the school will be to afford a course of tuition best adapted for the preparation of Young Gentlemen, either for efficiently occupying commercial spheres, or entering on a more advanced stage of study at any of the Universities.

The moral training of the Pupils will be an object of constant solicitude and care.

In order to secure thoroughness in every department, Assistant Masters will co-operate with the Principal.

Terms, from Forty to Forty-five Guineas per annum.

Further particulars, with Testimonials and Prospectuses, will be furnished by the Rev. R. Bagnall, Westborough Lodge, Scarborough, until the opening of the School.

### REFERERS.

The Rev. R. Bagnall, Scarborough.  
The Rev. J. Parsons, York.  
The Rev. R. Bruce, M.A., Huddersfield.  
The Rev. Eustace B. Conder, M.A., Leeds.  
The Rev. Wm. McKerrow, D.D., Manchester.  
The Rev. John Radcliffe, D.D., LL.D., Glasgow.  
The Rev. P. M'Dowall, M.A., Alloa, Scotland.  
A. B. Shand, Esq., Advocate, Queen-street, Edinburgh.  
W. P. Adams, Esq., M.P., Blair Adam, N.B.  
The Rev. John Edmonds, D.D., 2, Leigh Villas, Hamilton-place, London.

## BUXTON.—WYE BRIDGE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on Jan. 27.

For terms, &c., apply to the Rev. R. C. Jessop, B.A.

## THE REV. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN will RE-OPEN on the 30th of JANUARY.

SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

## UPPER NORWOOD.—The GRANGE JUNIOR GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Misses FLETCHER expect their Pupils to RE-ASSEMBLE on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1862.

## STOKE HALL SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

Mr. J. D. BUCK, B.A., Principal.

The Vacation will terminate on TUESDAY, 28th inst. Mr. B. will be happy to forward his Prospectus on application.

## ANGLESEA HOUSE ACADEMY, St. Mary Cray, Kent.

Terms, for Boys, 5l. and 5l. 10s. per quarter, inclusive. Prospectuses on application to Mr. Atkins.

## EDUCATION of a first-rate Business character, combined with home comforts, for very moderate terms.

For prospectus, apply to Mr. J. Dyer, M. C. P., Brunswick House, Tanner's-hill, New Cross, London.

## THE UPPER and MIDDLE SCHOOLS, Peckham, London, S.E. (1852, private), are specially adapted to business requirements. Terms moderate: no extras.

JOHN YEATS, LL.D., &c.

## MILL-HILL SCHOOL, near Hendon, N.W., will RE-OPEN WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1862.

Applications for admission or Prospectuses to the Rev. Dr. Hurdall, Head Master, or the Rev. Thomas Rees, at the School.

## FOREST HOUSE SCHOOL, Woodford Wells, N.E.

Mr. SYKES has VACANCIES for PUPILS at Christmas, and will be happy to forward his Prospectus, with references.

Pupils have passed with credit the London Matriculation and the First Class Examination at the College of Preceptors.

## THE REV. T. E. FULLER, of Lewes, Sussex, wishes to RECEIVE a FEW PUPILS into his Family to BOARD and EDUCATE, after the Christmas Vacation.

His residence has been purposely chosen on account of its healthy situation, being built on a dry chalk soil, within six miles of the sea.

## THE HOME SCHOOL, DOVER.

The Rev. MARTIN REED, LL.D., assisted by resident and other Masters, RECEIVES a Select and Limited Number of PUPILS.

Dr. R. endeavours to combine the careful formation of Character with the highest degree of Mental and Physical Culture.

## DISSIDENTS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL—REV. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A., assisted by Six Resident Masters.

The Pupils are expected to RE-ASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, Jan. 24.

Further particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal or the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood, Taunton.

## LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.—ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by the Misses MIALL.

References:—Rev. J. P. Murrell, Leicester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., The Firs, Upper Norwood, London.

The Next Term COMMENCES January 27.

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, Redlands, near Bristol.

Youths are here prepared for the Universities, Public Examinations, Professional and General Pursuits.

A Classical and Mathematical TUTOR is WANTED. PRINCIPAL—S. GRIFFITH.

## EDUCATION.—SOUTH-COAST, DORSET-SHIRE.—HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, midway between Poole and the beautiful Watering-place of Bournemouth.

This Establishment, conducted by the Rev. WALTER GILL, with the help of competent Masters, will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, January 23.

Parkstone, Dec. 21, 1861.

## CRANFORD HALL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Mr. VERNEY begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that in consequence of the increasing requirements of his Establishment he has REMOVED his SCHOOL from SLOUGH to very superior premises, known as CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, Middlesex. A Circular forwarded upon application. September, 1861.

## GUILDFORD HOUSE SCHOOL, near Birmingham.

Conducted by Mr. F. EWEN, assisted by competent Masters in every department.

The course of study is comprehensive, and adapted to the University Examinations as well as to the requirements of business. The situation is elevated and healthy; the playground large and open.

School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, Jan. 27, 1862.

## CLAPHAM-PARK SCHOOL.

Pupils fully prepared for the Universities, and for Professional or Mercantile Pursuits. Terms inclusive, according to age.

Particulars of honours gained by Mr. Long's Pupils in various Public Examinations, with numerous first-class references, chiefly to Parents and former Pupils, by Prospectus.

## MISS MABBS, 27, Halford-street, Leicester,

who has a large and flourishing Day-school, wishes for THREE YOUNG LADIES as BOARDERS. The number being so small, the Pupils would be able to enjoy much of the freedom and comfort of home combined with careful school discipline. Terms, Twenty Guineas per annum. References: Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; Rev. T. Lomas, Leicester; R. Harris, Esq., Leicester; R. Gutteridge, Esq., Leicester; and the Parents of the Pupils.

## THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON will be able to accommodate a few additional YOUNG GENTLEMEN in his Establishment after the present vacation.

His Pupils are carefully instructed in Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, and all the branches of a thorough English Education. Great attention is given not only to their mental culture and discipline, but also to their moral and religious training; and the domestic arrangements are in every way calculated to promote their comfort and happiness. The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, Jan. 28.

## NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

PRINCIPAL:

The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers and Missionaries, a limited number of Sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The Terms for the Sons of Laymen are Thirty Guineas per annum.

The School will RE-OPEN after the Christmas Vacation, TUESDAY, January 14, 1862.

Applications for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

## LADIES' SCHOOL, 16, Thomas-street, Weymouth.

Conducted by Miss SMITH.

The course of instruction pursued in this establishment has been successful under the present Principal for thirteen years.

The town of Weymouth is one of the most healthy of the watering places on the English coast. It affords special facility for Sea-Bathing. The house is large, airy, and well adapted to its present use. More than usual care is bestowed on the personal comfort of the Young Ladies. The number is limited to SIXTEEN BOARDERS, and EIGHT DAY-PUPILS. The French Language is taught by a Resident French Protestant Lady.

Terms, including instruction in French, Music, Drawing, &c., Thirty-five Guineas per annum. School Books are provided, and there are no extras whatever.

A Prospectus, with reference to Parents of Pupils, may be had on application.

The next Term commences January 21.

## SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

Miss LINCOLNE, and her Sister, Mrs. A. BOARDMAN, beg to inform their friends that the duties of the Establishment will be resumed, MONDAY, Jan. 27. Music, German, and Drawing, are taught by experienced and efficient Masters, and great care is bestowed upon the acquisition of a correct and conversational knowledge of the French language. The house is well situated, airy, and commodious, and nothing is neglected that can promote the health and comfort of the Pupils.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., London; the Rev. William Brock, London; the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northrepps Hall, Norfolk; Andrew Johnstone, Esq., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Canonbury-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; W. Prentice, Esq., Stowmarket; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

HEAD MASTER—T. HEWITT KEY, A.M.

The School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1862, for New Pupils. All the Boys must appear in their places without fail on Wednesday, the 15th, at a quarter-past Nine o'clock. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past Nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

Fee for the Term, 6l.

The Subjects Taught are Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Ancient and English History, Geography (Physical and Political), Arithmetic and Bookkeeping, the Elements of Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Social Science, Drawing, and for extra fees, Gymnastics and Fencing.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON,

December 24, 1861. Secretary to the Council.

## SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

PRINCIPAL—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

The arrangements of this Establishment embrace all the means of an accomplished Education, including thorough instruction in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Drawing, Natural and Moral Science, Biblical Literature, &c. The Senior Classes are conducted on the Collegiate system. Every attention is paid to Home Comforts, and to the culture of Domestic Habits.

Besides the aid of efficient Resident Governesses, the following Professors attend:—

MUSIC.—Pianoforte, Theory, and Thoro-Bass. John Blockley, Esq. Part-Singing and Vocal Music. G. Lake, Esq., Author of "Daniel," &c.

DRAWING.—Free-Hand, Perspective, and Model-Drawing. R. W. Buss, Esq., R.A.

PAINTING.—In Water-Colours, Tempers, Oil, &c. Miss Edgley, G.S.D., South Kensington.

GERMAN.—(This is rendered prominent in the 7<sup>th</sup> course.) Fraulein Clemens, M.G.C.U., Berlin.

FRENCH.—(This is the medium of Conversation and Instruction.) E. Brocard Boulland, LL.D.

LATIN.—Geology, and Biblical Literature. Rev. J. W. Todd.

Lecturer on Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c. R. Quinton, Esq.

Lecturer on Botany—Its Physiology, Uses, &c. Dr. Dresser, F.L.S., F.E.S.S., South Kensington Museum, Crystal Palace, &c.

The Highest References, Testimonials, and all particulars on application.

## A LADY, accustomed to Tuition, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT after the Christmas Vacation.

She is fully competent to instruct in the usual branches of a first-class English education, with superior Music and French, acquired in Paris, the rudiments of German, &c.

Address, A. B. C., care of Mr. Langley, Stamford.

## WANTED, in a BOARDING SCHOOL for

Young Gentlemen in the South of England, an ASSISTANT, chiefly for the Junior Classes.

Address, stating age, salary, &c., B. C., Post-office, Blandford, Dorset.

## WANTED, as ASSISTANT in a YOUNG

GENTLEMAN'S SCHOOL, a pious YOUNG MAN, not under twenty-five years of age, of good address, and gentlemanly deportment, qualified to undertake the general routine of a Classical and Commercial School. Preference given to a Dissenter.

Apply, Rev. Dr. Brewer, Hyde-park School, Leeds, Yorkshire.

## TO FILL a VACANCY which has unexpectedly occurred, a YOUNG LADY may be received

into a First-class School upon HALF-TERMS. Good references given and required.

Address, "Beta," Chinnoe, Oxon.

## A LADY and GENTLEMAN living in the

country, in a house delightfully situated, and larger than they require, would like to meet with a LADY, or TWO YOUNG LADIES (sisters), of decided religious principles, to BOARD with them. The use of a Piano. Terms moderate.

Address, W. Edwards, Binfield, Bracknell, Berks.

## WANTED, a YOUNG MAN of integrity

and respectability as an ASSISTANT in a GENERAL DRAPERY CONCERN. Must be well recommended by his last employer. Also, a respectable YOUTH as an APPRENTICE.

Apply to G. W. Chaster, Wigmore, Lancashire.



**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—After the 1st January, 1862, and till further notice, the South Kensington Museum will be closed on Wednesday Evenings, and opened instead on Saturday Evenings till Ten p.m. Admission free.

By Order of the  
Committee of Council on Education.

December 27, 1861.

**THOMAS COOPER'S ENGAGEMENTS**  
for the FIRST HALF of 1862 are all in SCOTLAND. Letters from English friends (who have not received printed Lists) will be forwarded to him, if addressed, "Thomas Cooper, Lecturer on Christianity, care of Mr. G. C. Stewart, 10, South Bridge-street, Edinburgh."

**EVANGELICAL CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.**

The Committee are gratified in announcing that the Treasurer of the Society has been accepted by John Crossley, Esq. of Halifax.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited to enable the Committee to meet the increasing applications from the Continent.

JOHN SHEDLOCK, Secretary.

7, Blomfield-street, E.C.

**HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST,** Brompton, S.W.

One-eighth of the entire mortality of the country results from diseases of the chest. This fact accounts for the vast number of sick persons seeking the benefits of this special charity, particularly in the winter months, when cold, want, and miserable homes aggravate their sufferings. To turn them away would be cruel: to keep all the Wards open MONEY is REQUIRED, and is EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.  
HENRY LOBBIN, Sec.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

**COLONY OF 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS,** NEW ZEALAND.

A limited number only is now required to complete the proposed number of 1,000.

Registration fees are doubled until the 1st of March, when the Books will be finally closed.

The whole body will sail simultaneously from London the last week in May.

Arrangements are being made for a Farewell Demonstration on the day of sailing.

The Third Report will be ready in a few days. The Pioneer's Report is expected by the March mail.

N.B. The Office of the Association are now removed from Birmingham to 293, City-road, London, where particulars may be had from Mr. Brame, Hon. Sec., or by enclosing stamps.

**THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN,** Reedham, near Croydon. (Late of Stamford Hill.)

The CHRISTMAS ELECTION of this Charity will take place on FRIDAY, January 17, 1862, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, to elect ten children from a list of ninety-five eligible candidates.

Mr. Alderman ABBISS in the Chair.

It will be taken at Twelve o'clock punctually, and the Poll close at Two.

Every information may be obtained at the office, on any day, from ten till four.

Subscriptions and donations are earnestly solicited.

T. W. AVELING, Hon. Secretary.

N.B.—All letters, subscriptions, and post-office orders should be addressed to Mr. Geo. Stancliff, Secretary, at the Office, 10, Poultry, E.C.

**THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN,** Reedham, near Croydon.  
SPECIAL APPEAL.

The Board of Managers of this Asylum earnestly ask the friends of the orphan to aid them in an effort to remove the heavy debt still remaining on the building, which greatly contracts the usefulness of the charity. They are anxious to raise at once £5,000. Their venerable founder, Dr. Reed, has inaugurated the movement by a generous donation of 500 guineas. Another liberal friend, a lady, is desirous of being one of ten to give 100 guineas each. Sums of a less amount have also been given or promised. While the whole land is cherishing an affectionate sympathy with our Queen, the Royal patroness of this asylum, in her widowhood and sorrow, and with her fatherless children, will not the pitying and the generous think of the multitudes of struggling widows and helpless orphans who are seeking the fostering care of this and kindred institutions, and render assistance?

Dr. Reed .....	£525 0 0	George Togg, Esq. ...	£10 10 0
Mrs. Dudley .....	105 0 0	Mrs. Togg .....	5 5 4
J. W. Batten, Esq. ...	21 0 0	Rev. J. Perkins .....	5 5 0
Friends to the		Miss Blackett .....	5 5 0
Hon. Secretary.	15 15 0		

T. W. AVELING, Hon. Sec.

Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Post-office orders to be made payable to Mr. George Stancliff, Secretary, 10, Poultry, E.C.

**POLYTECHNIC.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.**—The Entertainments and Lectures provided this year, are on the most liberal scale, 1st—Comic optical pantomime of Harlequin and Mother Goose; or, the Golden Egg, being a revival of the late Joey Grimaldi's most favourite piece. And in order that full effect may be given to the pantomimic tricks, Mr. Childs has been engaged with his Phantasmagoria Apparatus, Mr. G. A. Cooper will enact the "chorus" for the pantomimic characters, and sing Joey Grimaldi's favourite comic songs of "Tippetywhittet," and "Hot Codlins." Master Sanders, the infant vocalist, will also sing the much admired song of "The Cabin Boy." 2nd—Beautiful Series of Photographs, by Mr. England, of "Scenes in America," with special reference to the present crisis. 3rd—Professor Logrenia's Magical Wonders and Mysterious Transformations, the Wonderful Performing Russian Cat, Learned Canary Birds, and White Mice. 4th—Mr. and Mrs. Matthews in their wondrous illustrations of "Modern Magic and Artificial Clairvoyance." 5th—The Garibaldi Bell Ringers. 6th—New Lecture by J. L. King, Esq., entitled "First Steps in Science for Young Philosophers." 7th—New Series of Dissolving Views illustrating the Navies, Dockyards, and Iron-clad War Steamers, "The Warrior" and "La Gloire." 8th—New Lecture by Professor J. H. Pepper, on the Armstrong, Whitworth, and other Rifled Guns. 9th—New Lecture by Professor J. H. Pepper, "On the Magnificent Field of Discovery opened up by the New Terrestrial and Stellar Chemistry." 10th—The whole of the Institution decorated with Holly, Christmas, and Exotic plants, by Messrs. Vaseon, of Mania Hill. 11th—Giant Christmas Tree, 34 feet high. Gratuitous distribution every Thursday Morning and Evening, of Thousands of beautiful ornaments, Toys, Knives, Candles, &c., commencing Thursday, January 2nd, 1862. Free list suspended during Christmas.

**CASH PROMPTLY ADVANCED** from a Private Source on Household Furniture, without Removal or Sureties. Also on Wine Warrants, Policies of Insurance, and Merchandise of all descriptions. Principals may apply personally (or by letter, enclose one stamp), to Messrs. James and Co., Moorgate-street Chambers, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, E.C.

**GREAT NORTHERN LONDON CEMETERY,** at COLNEY HATCH,

Seven Miles by Road, or Fifteen Minutes by Railway,

From the LONDON STATION, YORK-ROAD, King's Cross.

GROUND AND INTERMENTS AT LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL COST.

For TARIFF of CHARGES and FREE RAILWAY TICKETS, to visit the Cemetery, apply at the Company's Office, 121, High Holborn, W.C.

**UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,** No. 1, King William-street, London, E.C.

Established in the year 1834.

Committees in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Agents throughout India.

The last Annual Reduction of Premium amounted to Forty-five per cent., so that a person being assured for 1,000*l.* at the age of Thirty is now paying 13*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* instead of 24*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

INVESTED CAPITAL UPWARDS OF 750,000*l.*

M. E. IMPEY, Secretary.

#### BONUS YEAR.

**UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,**  
81, CORNHILL,  
AND  
70, BAKER-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

#### DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, &c.

James Bentley, Esq.	Thomas Mills, Esq., M.P.
Daniel Britten, Esq.	J. Remington Mills, Esq.
Charles Charrington, Esq.	John Morley, Esq.
S. Preston Child, Esq.	John Rogers, Esq.
Beriah Drew, Esq.	Henry Rutt, Esq.
William Gilpin, Esq.	George Spencer Smith, Esq.
John Hibbert, Esq.	W. Foster White, Esq.
Thomas Lewis, Esq.	Samuel Wilson, Esq., Ald.

#### FIRE.

Common Insurance .. .. 1*s.* 6*d.* per cent. when the sum Hazardous do. .. .. 2*s.* 6*d.* " amounts to Doubly Hazardous ditto .. .. 4*s.* 6*d.* " 300*l.*

Farming Stock, 4*s.* per cent., if no Steam Engine is used on the Farm, or 5*s.* with the use thereof allowed.

#### LIFE.

Annual Premiums for Assuring 100*l.* at the following ages:—  
20 .. .. £2 1 5 Premiums for Intermediate  
25 .. .. " 2 5 8 Ages may be obtained  
35 .. .. " 2 10 10 from the Secretary, or  
45 .. .. " 3 10 10 any of the Agents.  
55 .. .. " 5 6 4

BONUS—Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent. of the Office Profits are divided amongst the Assured every Seven years, thus giving them nearly all the advantages of a Mutual Company, but without any risk or liability whatever, which in Mutual Offices is borne exclusively by the Assured, and in the Union by a large and influential Proprietor.

The accumulated invested capital now exceeds the sum of ONE MILLION sterling.

Prospectus and Forms of Proposal can be had of any of the Agents; or at the Chief Office.

Applications for Agencies are requested.

W. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

**NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,**

43, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON,

For Mutual Assurances on Lives, Annuities, &c.

Established December, 1835.

#### DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Samuel Hayhurst Lucas, Esq.	
Deputy-Chairman—Charles Lushington, Esq.	
John Bradbury, Esq.	Charles Good, Esq.
Thomas Castle, Esq.	Robt. Ingham, Esq., M.P.
Richard Fall, Esq.	Chas. Reed, Esq., F.S.A.
John Feltham, Esq.	Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Joseph Freeman, Esq.	Charles Whetham, Esq.
Chas. Gilpin, Esq., M.P.	

#### PHYSICIANS.

J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.R.S. | Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

#### BANKERS.

Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of England.

SOLICITOR—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Extracts from the Report of the Directors for the year 1861:—

Number of New Policies issued during the year	928
Assuring the sum of .. ..	£429,000 19 11
Producing an annual income of .. ..	14,469 1 8
(In addition to single premiums of 1,401 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> )	
Making the total Annual Income, after deducting 5 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> annual abatement in premium	310,142 3 2
Total number of policies issued .. ..	24,496
Amount paid in claims by the decease of members, from the commencement of the Institution in December, 1835 .. ..	1,156,207 9 4
Amount of accumulated fund .. ..	2,047,311 15 0

The Next Division of Profits will be made up to the 20th November, 1862. Policies effected prior to that date, if subsisting at the time of division, will participate in such profit for the time they may have been in force.

The Report of the Directors for the year ending the 20th November, 1861, is now ready, and may be had on application, with the Prospectus, containing illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1857, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 98 per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st January are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

December 21, 1861.

**IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.**—

MONEY LENT ON PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, &c.—SUMS from 10*l.* to 800*l.* ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 69, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Four.

Form of application and prospectus gratis on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

**KIRKLESS-HALL COLLIERIES, Wigan.**—

Best Orrell Coal, a first-class drawing-room coal, nowhere else sold, 22*s.* per ton; best Cannel, 30*s.* per ton.

Depôts, Camden and Kensington; Chief Office, 6, Strand, Charing-cross, W.C.

**COALS, 25*s.*—DIXON'S BEST SCREENED.**

—Pure unmixed Hetton, Stewarts, Haswell, or Tees. Immediate purchases recommended. Coals will not be cheaper. PROVIDENCE WHARF, Bayviere-road, Lambeth. Established 1834.

**COALS, 25*s.*—Best screened.—E. and W. STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City-road.**

Seconds .. ..	24 <i>s.</i>	Bakers' Coal .. ..	19 <i>s.</i>
Silkstone .. ..	22 <i>s.</i>	Inferior .. ..	18 <i>s.</i>

Welsh (smokeless) and other Steam Coals.

**COALS.**—Best Sunderland, 24*s.*; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 23*s.*; best Silkstone, 21*s.*; Clay Cross, 20*s.*; Coke, per chaldron, 16*s.*

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

**COALS.**—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 25*s.* per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

**COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.**—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMBTON'S WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world, direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 24*s.* per ton (do not pay more under any pretext); Hartlepool, 23*s.*; small, 11*s.* Inland, by Railway:—Silkstone, first-class, 23*s.*; second-class, 21*s.*; Clay Cross, 22*s.* and 19*s.*; Barnsley, 19*s.*; Hartley, 17*s.* 6*d.* Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S, Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

**E M P I R E SEWING MACHINES.**

FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURERS' USE; LOCK STITCH AND NOISELESS.

Warehouse, 99, Cheapside.

Agents wanted.

**THE UNITED STATES FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.**

THOS. A. COMSTOCK, Agent, 457, Oxford-street.

The simplest, most effective, durable, and reliable Sewing Machine in use. These machines are superior for their mechanical adaptation, making a beautiful stitch, and peculiarly suited for family use. Purchasers are invited to examine. No danger of breaking needle or deranging machine.

Plain Top, £7, all complete: Moulding Top, £7 10*s.*, all complete.

Full instructions given with every Machine, each of which is guaranteed.

H. H. Bishop's Patent.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' ICELAND MOSS COCOA,**

Is an invaluable article of Diet for Invalids and persons of weak digestion.

Sold by all Grocers at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA,**

For price and quality combined, stands unequalled.

Sold by all Grocers at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

#### A MOST DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

**E P P S'S COCOA** (commonly called Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa).

The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.

Each Packet is labelled, "James Epps, Homoeopathic Chemist, London," ½ lb., ¼ lb., and 1 lb. Packets, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., by Grocers everywhere.

#### AGENTS WANTED.

**PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROWROOT.**  
Price 1*s.* 6*d.* per Pound.

Eminent physicians (see testimonials) greatly prefer this to Corn Flour or other Farinaceous Foods as a Diet for Infants, Invalids, and for general purposes. Used in most of the Hospitals in town and country.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by A. S. Plumbe, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, E., London.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Morgan and Son, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Smith, Keen's-row, Walworth; Boville, Park-terrace, Regent's-park; Ford and Son, Islington; and others.

TRADE



MARK.

BROWN and POLSON'S

**PATENT CORN FLOUR.**  
In Packets, 2*l.*, 4*l.*, and 8*l.*; and Tins, 1*l.*

RECIPE FROM THE "COOK'S GUIDE."

By C. E. FRANCESCELLI,

Late Chief Cook to Her Majesty the Queen.

SAVORY CUSTARD.

To one dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson, add rather better than half a pint of good beef-tea; mix and stir over the fire for five minutes, and then administer. This is a light yet invigorating kind of food to the debilitated stomach, which in its results will prove far more satisfactory than any preparation known.

NOTE.—This delicate custard may also be advantageously prepared with broths made from mutton, game, or poultry; for the correct preparation of which see "Francescelli's Cook's Guide."



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 845.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1862.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

## CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	International Exhibition	28
Our Future .....	of 1862 .....	28
The Political History of	Postscript .....	29
the Prayer-book .....	LEADING ARTICLES:	
John Wesley and the	Summary .....	30
Established Church ..	Unless it is Forced Upon	30
The Political Objects of	Us .....	30
Dissenters .....	Beware! .....	31
The late Archdeacon	Madagascar .....	31
Hare on the Act of	The American Difficulty ..	32
Uniformity .....	The Deaths in 1861 .....	33
Bicentenary Lectures ..	Changes in the House of	34
Missionary Intelligence ..	Commons .....	34
Religious Intelligence ..	Court, Official, and Per-	34
CORRESPONDENCE:	sonal .....	34
The New Educational	Law and Police .....	34
Code .....	Miscellaneous .....	34
The Great Northern	Literature .....	35
Cemetery .....	Literary Gossip .....	37
Foreign and Colonial ..	Gleanings .....	37
The Embassy to Madagascar	Births, Marriages, and	37
The late Prince Consort ..	Deaths .....	37
The Royal Horticultural	Money Market and Com-	38
Society and the Prince of	mmercial Intelligence .....	38
Wales .....	Gazette .....	38

## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### OUR FUTURE.

WE mean to consecrate our joy. The delight, the expansion of heart, the welling up within us of new life, consequent upon finding ourselves in unfettered possession of the instrument which we fashioned for use twenty-one years ago, and by means of which we have done what we have done towards laying the basis of a wider religious liberty than any which is possible under the existing relation of the Church to the State, can find adequate expression only in a thoroughly earnest attempt to make that instrument greatly more efficient for its object. To throw into the *Nonconformist* the utmost intellectual and moral force which we can command; to adapt it as an exponent of glorious principles to the altered conditions and demands of the times; to place it at the head of the class of newspapers to which it belongs, in all those qualities which are likely to aid in furthering the grand result for which it was started, and for which, during its earlier years, it laboured alone; is the achievement towards which our thoughts, our desires, our deliberations, our efforts—stimulated by the happy liberty we have recently acquired—tend with all the warmth, intensity, and force of a new love. Opportunity invites, just at the moment that inclination prompts, to put more abundant life into our enterprise. The Bicentenary of 1662 brings us, as it were, to the exact spot beneath which are buried rich materials for present use. Of these we shall avail ourselves to the whole extent of which we deem them capable, to interest and instruct our readers. It will be with us a religious duty to dig up this precious ore, and so refine and mould and embellish it as to commend it to the admiration and choice of the moral sense of both our friends and our opponents. This, however, is but one of the modes in which we are longing to brighten the face of our journal. We are bent upon infusing fresh spirit into all its departments—in a word, to take our departure from a new beginning. We look forward to the course which we have marked out for ourselves with a spring of hope and joy similar to that which impelled us when the *Nonconformist* originally entered upon its career. Our sole regret is that power to give effect to our intentions and plans, has come to us so recently that we cannot instantly convert promise into deed. Next week, however, we expect to give the first pledge to our readers of our sincerity of purpose—and the earnest, we confidently trust, will be followed,

within a month at the furthest, of the more substantial improvements on which we have set our hearts. Loud-mouthed profession is not much in our way—but one thing we think we shall be justified in asserting, that from April 14, 1841, down to the present time we have never been conscious of looking forward to the year's work with deeper yearnings of soul, nor with a more loving solicitude that it may be worthy of our object and our opportunity, than we are at the present moment. May the result correspond with our wishes!

### THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE PRAYER-BOOK.

THE *British Quarterly* opens a new volume and the present year with a very able historical contribution (the production, we presume, of the reverend and learned editor) to the literature illustrative of 1662. It places before us in a connected view, the men to whom and the facts to which the Church of England owes the "incomparable Liturgy" to which Charles the Second's Act of Uniformity affixed the national imprimatur. It is a calm, dispassionate, but searching and truthful, analysis of the various influences which had their share in piecing together the incongruous elements of which the English Book of Common Prayer consists, and in giving to the conglomerate mass its attribute of rigid perpetuity. It shows, as may have been anticipated, that the devotional fragments which give to this collection of prayers its chief value, and of which the inimitable power and beauty go straight to the hearts of Christians of all denominations, are traceable, neither for their composition, nor for their insertion in the Liturgy, to the political movements by which the nation was disturbed during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—but that the doctrinal inconsistencies, the priestly assumptions, the inflexible rubric, and, in a word, the irritants to conscience, which are comprehended in the volume, were thrust into it and fixed there by forces much more intimately associated with the throne and the council chamber, than with the Church. We have seldom read a grave historical record which leaves upon the mind of the reader such a vivid impression of the terrible mischief to religion which the meddling with its affairs by civil authority almost of necessity produces.

We are not sure that the Evangelical party of the Church of England—the clerical portion of it more especially—will be grateful for the investigations which the present bicentenary is sure to occasion, into the origin of the idol to which they are compelled with sore reluctance to do homage. We know not how they will like to be informed that the fetters which they wear and which gall their consciences, were forged for them by men who had but little sympathy with the spiritual kingdom of Christ, and whose ruling motive was the extension and consolidation of monarchical power. The ceremonial fictions—fictions, at least, to their own apprehension—to which they have been obliged to declare their "unfeigned assent and consent," and their obligation to uphold which they have ever since attempted to evade by what in common life would be regarded as equivocation, do not represent the mind of the Church, even of the age which made them authoritative. Their being where they are is merely the final outcome of a contest, extending over many years, between the spiritual and the political forces chained together in this national institution, and of the termination of that contest in favour of the latter. It will not greatly assuage the smart under which the Evangelical clergy cannot but wince, from the outward sanction they are compelled, week after week, to affix to the doctrines of priestly absolution, baptismal regeneration, and the resurrection of the notoriously profligate to a blissful immortality, to find that these and other relics of Popery have, after all, been thrust

upon their consciences, not so much by the convictions of the Church in an age of imperfect reformation, as by the pride of earthly sovereigns and the intrigues of double-faced politicians, encouraged by the complicity of one or two thoroughly worthless prelates. It is to these sinister influences that they owe their humiliating bondage. These are the miserable agencies to which their abject submission has given something like an odour of sanctity. The cage in which they are unable to turn themselves freely was constructed for them by courtly cabals, and they are themselves the most pitiable victims of the system which they strive with all their might to defend.

The Book of Common Prayer commanded to be used in all churches, chapels, &c., of the United Church of England and Ireland, was put together, as to its substance at least, by a Commission appointed to that end by Edward the Sixth. "It was," says the writer of the article under notice, "the production of unsettled times, and of minds subject to too many opposite influences, to allow that it should be remarkable for consistency," and "was found to resemble a piece of mosaic, rather than a developed unity." Under Mary, all was reaction. The Book of Common Prayer presented to Parliament under Elizabeth was prepared by a Committee of divines and members of the Council, from a comparison of the first and second books set forth by Edward. Although it made a concession or two to the scruples of Puritanism, and did not differ very materially from the second book, as revised by Cranmer, "it showed a tendency to recede somewhat from the advanced ground taken under Edward, rather than to go beyond it." "The State had come into the place of the Papacy . . . determined the creed of the people, prescribed their worship, interpreted all acts of religious disobedience as civil crimes, and was to visit them accordingly with civil penalties—even with death." Under James I. and Charles I. nothing was conceded to the Puritans—an intolerance which largely contributed to the fall of the Episcopal Church under Cromwell. Then came the Restoration, when a scheme of comprehension was quite feasible, and was favourably regarded by Charles II. Clarendon, however, and Bishop Sheldon, merely played with the Presbyterians until they should be strong enough to eject them. A revision of the Prayer-book by the two Houses of Convocation, carefully packed with the friends of the ruling powers in Church and State, gave as a result no less than six hundred alterations, scarcely one of which was made with the view of meeting the scruples of Nonconformists. Parliament passed the Act of Uniformity enforcing the Liturgy, as it now stands, upon the religious recognition of the clergy, and the ejection of the two thousand ministers on St. Bartholomew's day was the not undesigned consequence. We recommend those of our readers who wish to make themselves acquainted with the historical details of the period over which these changes extend to read and ponder well the article in the *British Quarterly* to which we have ventured to draw their attention.

The moral of this history addresses itself with special pertinence and force to those of the clergy who delight in proclaiming their condemnation of "political dissent." We must let the *British Quarterly* reviewer state it in his own words. "In judging concerning religious truth and religious life," he asks, "who were likely to possess the surest spiritual insight?—Bishops Parker, Bancroft and Sheldon, or Richard Baxter, John Howe, and Dr. Owen? The bishops just named were all great political bishops. Whitgift was a man of the same order, and Laud combined the fanatic with the politician. Such were the upper influences in the Anglican Church through more than a century from the accession of Elizabeth. It is one of the evils unavoidable in a State Establishment of religion that the worldliness of the State should intrude itself into the spiritual things of the Church. Like will produce like. The effect will not rise above its cause. As the State is, so will the State Church be."



## JOHN WESLEY AND THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The relation of the Wesleyan Methodists to the Established Church has been a topic of discussion ever since the day when John and Charles Wesley threw off their allegiance to the forms of the Church, and defiantly announced their intention of preaching when, where, and under whatsoever circumstances their individual consciences might dictate. It occupies a prominent feature in every biography, from the "official" life by Dr. Coke and Mr. More, published in 1792, to Dr. George Smith's "History," published only a few weeks ago. It came up at the very first Conference; it has been touched upon at almost every succeeding meeting of the "Legal Hundred" and their coadjutors. There is, perhaps, nothing remarkable in this; but it is remarkable that nearly every writer and every speaker should have adopted one common tone of remark on this subject. With scarcely, so far as we know, an exception, it is a tone of half-hearted apology for Wesley, and of less than half-hearted apology for the separate existence of Wesleyan Methodism. John Wesley a Dissenter? He abjured the very imagination of it! Wesleyans Dissenters? Perish the thought! Well, then, if John Wesley was not a Dissenter what was he? We propose, in this paper, to show exactly what the founder of Methodism thought of the Church and how he acted towards it.

There can be no question that John Wesley never intended, when he commenced his career, to found a separate sect. It is also true that, for many years, he utterly repudiated the notion of the Methodists being a distinct denomination, but it is equally true that when he saw that continued separate existence was inevitable, he withdrew not his hand from his work, but rather pushed forward to measures which made a return to the Church absolutely impossible. His course on this question affords perhaps the most remarkable instance of self-deception that can be found in the life of any public man. He maintained obstinately and to the end that he was not a Dissenter, yet see what he believed and what he did!

He believed that the union of Church and State had been productive of more evil to the Church than any persecutions, and that it was a "strange and unnatural" union. He thus expresses himself on this subject in his sermon on "Former Times":—"I have been long convinced, from the whole tenor of ancient history, that this event—Constantine's calling himself a Christian, and pouring that flood of wealth and honour on the Christian Church, the clergy in particular—was productive of more evil to the Church than all the ten persecutions put together. From the time that power, riches, and honour of all kinds were heaped upon Christians, vice of all kinds came in like a flood, both on the clergy and the laity. From the time that the Church and State—the kingdoms of Christ and of the world—were so strangely and unnaturally blended together, Christianity and heathenism were so thoroughly incorporated with each other, that they will hardly ever be divided till Christ comes to reign upon earth." If this be not Dissent, what is it? He believed that the constitution of the Established Church of England was an unscriptural constitution. He states in his journal, that early in life he had become convinced, from reading Lord King's work, that there were no bishops in the Apostolic or Primitive Church, and that bishops and presbyters were of the same order. He, therefore, arrogated to himself, as Southey expresses it, the Episcopal office by ordaining bishops or presbyters for the Methodist body in America. If this was not Dissent, what was it? He renounced Episcopal authority over his own actions. At the Conference held in 1744, this question was put, "How far is it our duty to obey the bishops?" Wesley's answer was, "In all things indifferent." He, therefore, refused to submit to the laws of the parochial system. As early as 1739 he built a meeting-house—the first connected with the Wesleyan body—at Bristol, and during his residence there, thus expressed his determination not to submit to the laws of the Church:—"God, in Scripture," he says, "commands me, according to my power, to instruct the ignorant, reform the wicked, confirm the virtuous; man forbids me to do this in another's parish; that is, in effect, to do it at all, seeing I have now no parish of my own, nor probably ever shall. Whom shall I hear, God or man? If it be just to obey man rather than God, judge you; a dispensation of the Gospel is committed to me, and woe is me if I preach not this Gospel. But where shall I preach it upon what are called Catholic principles? Why not in any of the Christian parts of the habitable earth, for all these are, after a sort, divided into parishes?" When, at this period, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol desired Wesley to quit his

diocese, where he was not commissioned to preach, and consequently had no business, Wesley said, "My business on earth is to do what good I can; wherever, therefore, I think I can do most good, there must I stay, so long as I think so; at present I think I can do most good here, therefore, here I stay." Is this the language of a "Churchman"? Southey, like many other people, sees that in this position Wesley joined issue with those whom his biographer terms "the wildest political anarchists;"—with those whom we may term the most "political Dissenters." Nor did Wesley stop here. He not only claimed and exercised his own right to preach wherever and whenever he pleased, but he allowed, under a certain condition, the same right to "laymen." He opposed this practice when it was first presented to him, but after hearing the layman who had made the innovation, he at once gave his sanction to it, saying, "It is the Lord; let him do what seemeth him good." Was this the decision of a "Churchman"? We never find Wesley advocating adherence to the Church on principle. In his celebrated tract, "Against Separation from the Church of England," he concludes, says Mr. Knox, "with asserting only the inexpediency of such a measure." Mr. Isaac Taylor regards this passage as proof that he never entertained the thought of constructing a Church. It runs as follows:—"8th. Because to form the plan of a new Church would require infinite time and care (which might be far more profitably employed), with much more wisdom and greater depth and extensiveness of thought than any of us are masters of." In apparent harmony with Mr. Taylor's view are the instructions given at the Conference of 1749, in which Methodists are warned against calling their society a "Church," their preachers "ministers," their houses "meeting-houses," and against the preachers licensing themselves "Dissenters," and not "Methodists." Unfortunately, however, Wesley himself, at the Conference of 1769, read a paper, which commences with the following paragraph:—"My dear Brother,—It has long been my desire, that all those ministers of our Church, who believe and preach salvation by faith, might cordially agree between themselves, and not hinder, but help one another."

In these passages from Wesley's life, writings, and sermons, we see how far the Christian had outlived and outrun the Churchman. Wesley, from the first step which he took towards Methodism, was never a Churchman other than in name. We have only to ask ourselves what we should think of a man now living who should hold Wesley's views, do Wesley's work, and set Church and Bishops at defiance in the manner in which Wesley did, to determine Wesley's correct position. "Whom shall I hear, God or man?" Are not these words written on the very foundation stone of Dissent?

How then shall we explain Wesley's own earnest protestations as to his Churchmanship? Much in the same way as we should explain a vegetarian's daily eating of meat, a teetotaler's daily drinking of alcoholic liquors, or a Tory's regular voting for Radical measures. Wesley never had the courage to acknowledge the glaring practical contradiction that most other people saw in his life in this respect. Churchmen treated him as a Dissenter, and they were right—Methodists could only put the curious question, "Are we Dissenters?" and receive for answer the reply given at the first Conference,—"I conceive not!" Southey, who has done unflinching justice to the character and labours of this great man, says, "his conduct on this point was neither consistent nor ingenuous;" "he had been led toward a separation imperceptibly, step by step; but it is not to his honour that he affected to deprecate it to the last, while he was evidently bringing it about by the measures which he pursued." "Contented if he could stave off the separation as long as he lived, he took measures which prepared for it." Mr. Knox, one of Wesley's warmest admirers, adds, "It is impossible to acquit him of lamentable inconsistency." Southey was inclined to think that there was some duplicity in Wesley's mind in this matter, and even Mr. Knox, while vindicating Wesley, says he does not wonder that his actions "should be thought to bespeak the duplicity rather than the infirmity of his mind." We may, perhaps, acquit Wesley of the graver charge. He was simply a Dissenter either without knowing that he was one, or without having the courage to avow it. Perhaps he thought or saw that if he avowed himself a separatist his influence and his reputation would be lessened. If this is the key to his conduct, it only teaches the old and common lesson that if a man is afraid to face his circumstances or his principles, he will not gain the end he thinks to gain. Wesley,

the avowed "Churchman," who apparently shrunk from the notion of his followers becoming separatists, is the father of the most numerous sect of "Dissenters" of the present day! He a Churchman? Then white is black, and day is night. He a Churchman? Then I am a Churchman, the *Non-conformist* is a Church newspaper, everything is what it is not, and everybody is the opposite of what he is.

## THE POLITICAL OBJECTS OF DISSENTERS.

The current number of the *British Quarterly Review* contains an elaborate and a very noticeable article on the ecclesiastical and political position of Dissenters, under the heading "The Free Churches of England." The following extracts will indicate its drift:—

## GROWTH OF THE NONCONFORMIST PARTY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

During the twenty years immediately succeeding the Reform Bill, the numerical strength which we have been exhibiting was not in existence, it was barely in preparation. Our great stride in chapel-building was made mainly at its close. In its political aspect the real state of the case was exposed in the General Election of 1835. Dissent had then the strongest inducements to do its best for itself, and it certainly did its best; and it had ample aid from the Liberal managers in its work. Nothing could well be more complete than its failure—except the consequent estrangement of the Liberal chiefs. We may almost say that the political existence of Dissent really dates from 1852. It then placed in the House of Commons, for the first time in its history, a compact phalanx of its own men; a body, which—while few, yet quite sufficiently respectable in point of mere numbers—represented an aggregate constituency larger than that of all the other English members together, whose character individually was of unstained purity, and among whom were to be found not merely a due appreciation of their Parliamentary duties generally, but some individuals whose political information was surpassed but by a few in that assembly. They were not sufficiently tractable to please Sir W. Hayter, and in 1857 found themselves ostracised in a lump. It even went so far that the seat for Rochdale was defended for a Tory against a Liberal by the late Mr. Coppock. But by that time Nonconformists had matured an organisation which proved able to counteract the effects of its electoral losses, and its Parliamentary victories during 1857-9 have been the most brilliant of its career. At this moment, it is the condition of return to office imposed by the Tory party upon its chief, that they must defeat, not the Cabinet only, but all organised opposition to the Church.

## NEW RESPONSIBILITIES OF NONCONFORMISTS.

We beg respectfully to say, then, not to the Liberal party, but to Nonconformists—and if to any portion of them in particular, to those who, like ourselves, may have refrained hitherto from any prominent participation in the political action of Dissent—that we think the present state of things throws upon us a totally new responsibility. Great as is, and ought to be, the discretion vested in our leading men as to shaping their tactics according to the immediate exigencies of their position, the whole scope and character of their policy must be determined absolutely by the tone and temper of their supporters throughout the country. The time has come for the question to be asked, not how others are disposed, but what we ourselves mean.

We do not see, we confess, how we can withdraw from one of the claims which have of late been insisted on for us by our political advisers. We may, for our own reasons, defer one or another, if the pressure upon our resources renders it impossible to go simultaneously for all; but we do not know of any on which it can be seriously believed that we are open to a compromise.

The writer then shows in detail the reasonableness of the demands contained respectively in Mr. Hadfield's Municipal Oaths Bill, Mr. Dillwyn's Endowed Schools' Bill, and Sir Morton Peto's Nonconformists' Burials Bill. Several pages are devoted to Sir John Trelawny's Church Rates Abolition Bill and its recent fluctuations, and to show the impracticability of any compromise. Consequently Nonconformists cannot in conscience abandon any of the measures in which they are interested. And this suggests the question as to

## THE RELATIONS OF NONCONFORMISTS TO THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Our complaints, as Dissenters, against the Liberal party, may, we think, be resolved in two:—Firstly, that in their electioneering arrangements it appears to be an habitual and steady policy to palm or force upon Liberal constituencies/candidates who distinctly do not represent the Dissenting element in those constituencies; and, secondly, that there is a practical connivance in the absence of M.P.'s on divisions in which Dissenters are interested, of men not amenable, unfortunately, to constituencies, but who are always to be counted on for the right lobby upon questions having the same relative importance to the Government. We need not stay to prove these charges, and to borrow, as we have some right to do, the language of the Ecclesiastical courts, they are "true, public, and notorious." If Dissenters were still weak, if they were not agreed upon their objects, if there were before them a public policy which they were bound to support as citizens, and which necessarily excluded, for the time, the assertion of their claims as Dissenters, there could be little said on this point. But where is the Liberal constituency in which the member can get in without the Dissenters? Which of our measures in the House of Commons do they not all approve? What public policy is there that Liberals care for which would not be strengthened by conceding to Dissenters their own?

It is of no use grumbling at Lord Palmerston or his colleagues, nor even at the county gentry who assume the exclusive control of these matters to themselves. The power of these last-named gentlemen is undoubtedly very great, but it is not irresistible. The county families must always influence, but unless united, they can never command their counties: and both in 1857



and 1859, arrangements which twenty years had left subsisting were rudely broken up. The terms of compromise offered by the Tory to the Whig side, may now be taken to run somewhat to this effect: your man shall not vote for your side of the question, and our man shall vote for ours; terms which are surely sufficiently humiliating to induce the contemplation of even a Dissenting alliance as something less obnoxious. It must soon come to it. The position of the Tory party in Parliament requires them now to aim at every seat, and they cannot continue to accept neutrality on Church-rates as sufficient ground for abstaining from opposition to a Liberal candidate. Then comes the juncture to be used by Dissenters, and that juncture may be this year. It will be found, we venture to affirm, especially in those county constituencies which were the scene of contests in 1857 and 1859, that Dissent can make itself, if it chooses, master of the situation as between itself and the Liberal party. To do so, there is no need that in any of them Dissenters should against their principles give their votes to a Tory; they need only let it be previously known, at the Carlton, if that be all, as well as at the Reform, that, as at present advised, the present Liberal member will not be supported by the Dissenters at the next election. If this be once understood, we have no fear but that their seats will be won to the Dissenters, and will not be lost to the Liberal party.

#### THE LATE ARCHDEACON HARE ON THE ACT OF UNIFORMITY.

The following extract from a published sermon by the late Rev. J. C. Hare, M.A., Archdeacon of Lewes, will be read with interest at the present time. It was preached just twenty-one years ago, before a large gathering of the clergy and laity of the diocese of Chichester, in the church of St. Peter, at Brighton, at the annual meeting of the Diocesan Association:—

A strange voice passed through England—a voice which spake of unity; but it was soon stifled by the tumultuous cries of opposite parties, clamouring in rivalry for uniformity. Ere long all hope was blasted by that second, most disastrous, most tyrannical and schismatical Act of Uniformity; the authors of which, it is plain, were not seeking unity but division. With evident design its provisions were made so stringent, the declaration required by it was worded with such exacting precision, that it was scarcely possible for an honest Presbyterian to make it. Here and there one, whose habits of thought and temper had preserved him from strong opinions, might; but for the great body, no alternative remained, except to belie their conscience, or to cut themselves off from the National Church: and one can hardly doubt that this must have been the express purpose of the framers of the Act.

The excuses which may be urged for the first Act have no place here; and though it is often pleaded in palliation of political parties, that their measures have been taken under the exasperation of suffering and the intoxication of victory, this would be a sorry apology for the conduct of an ecclesiastical government. No question could now be entertained about the prevalence and permanence of the scruples which it was resolved to set at naught: they had been handed down for three generations, and had become more and more widely diffused, not among the rabble, but among men of exemplary holiness and zeal. Yet with a full knowledge of all this, it was required that every minister, not only such as might be ordained henceforward, but all who at that time had any benefice or promotion, should solemnly declare their "unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything contained and prescribed in and by the Book of Common Prayer." This strait waistcoat for men's consciences could scarcely have been devised except by persons themselves of seared consciences and hard heart—by persons ready to gulp down any oath, without scruple about more or less. Verily, when I think of that calamitous and unprincipled Act—of the men by whom it was enacted—Charles II., and the aristocracy and gentry of his reign—of the holy men against whom it was enacted—it seems almost like a prologue to the profligacy and infidelity which followed closely upon it.

But what were its direct effects with regard to the unity of the Church: it bore the name of Uniformity on its forehead? Can there have been any who persuaded themselves that a uniformity so enforced would be a means to unity? The only unity that could have ensued from it would have been that of a dead level: and full of woe as have been the consequences of this Act in its failure, they would have been still more terrible had it succeeded. Therefore even we who love and revere our National Church above every earthly institution, may bless God that it did not succeed. We may bless God, for that He has given such grace and power to weak, frail human hearts, that meek and humble men, when strengthened by His Spirit, are not to be driven out of the path in which their conscience commands them to walk, by the leagued forces of King and Parliament and Convocation, by the severest penal enactments, or even by the bitter pang of having to leave their loved flocks.

Yes, my friend, we may join in giving God thanks for the work He has wrought in such men—for they are the true salt of the earth—even though we may deem that there was much of error in their judgments and opinions, almost as much as in our own. Yet how grievous was the wound to the Church at the time! How grievous is it still at this day in its enduring effects? Two thousand ministers, comprising the chief part, it seems scarcely questionable, of the most faithful and zealous in the land, were silenced in one day—were severed in one day from their flocks—were cast in one day out of our Church, for the sake of maintaining uniformity! On that, our English Bartholomew's Day, the eye wandered over England, and in every fifth parish saw the people scattered abroad as sheep that had no shepherd.

Moreover, after we had thus cast out so much faith and holiness—after that, to use an expression which has been applied less appropriately to a later event of far minor importance—we had in this manner almost cast out the doctrine of Christ crucified from the pale of our Church, we had to travel through a century of coldness and dreariness and barrenness, of Arminianism and Pelagianism, of Arianism and latent Socinianism—all which were found compatible with outward uniformity—before the spirit which was then driven away, turned with anything like the same power.

Such are the lessons taught by the history of our Church concerning the efficacy of uniformity, when enforced as a means to unity. Nor, it seems to me, would a thoughtful, much more a philosophical mind, look for any other. For unity is spiritual,—pertains to the spiritual part of man; his heart, his mind, his will. Even in lower things, a unity formed by aggregation, or agglomeration, or colligation, is merely factitious, like the unity of a sand-heap or of a faggot. If branches are to form a unity they must be organised into it by a central vital principle. In children we too often see how deadening an education of formalities is; and hence does it come to pass that such a swarm of persons walk about the world whose moral being has been crushed and almost stunted in their childhood. To such unhappy victims of uniformity the imposition of uniformity will be tolerable, and may even seem desirable, as is wittily signified by the fabulist, when he makes the fox who has lost his tail so urgent in pressing his brethren to pass an act of self-mutilating uniformity. But in proportion as a man's intellectual, and moral, and spiritual being have been cultivated jointly, in the same proportion, as I have already observed, with reference to a like remark of your own, will the true genuine individuality of his character be called forth: and though the best men will ever be ready to become all things to all, for the sake of saving some, they who are accustomed to walk in the light of principle must needs feel a repugnance to that which is merely formal, especially when particular forms are associated with inveterate corruptions and abuses. Are all such men to be debarr'd at once from the ministry of the Church, because they entertain conscientious scruples on certain points acknowledged to be indifferent? The Act of Uniformity says, "Yes:" the spirit of true catholic Christianity, says, "No." The Church that does so exclude them maims herself by forfeiting the service of numbers who would have served her faithfully: many of these, feeling an inward call to the ministry which they cannot follow within the pale of the Church, join the ranks of schism: and while the Act of Uniformity thus casts out many of the best fish from the net, all the bad, all the careless, all the unscrupulous, all the unprincipled may abide in it unmolested. The age which enacted this rigid ecclesiastical uniformity was addicted, as might be imagined, to the practice of uniformising all things. It tried to uniformise men's heads, by dressing them out in full-bottomed wigs. It tried to uniformise trees, by cutting them into regular shapes. It could not bear the free growth and luxuriance of nature. Yet even trees, if they have any life, disregard the Act of Uniformity, and branch forth according to their kinds, so that the shears have constant work to clip their excrescences; and none submit quietly, except the dead.

#### BICENTENARY LECTURES. (From the *Liberator*.)

We have received the following additional lecture announcements, and shall be glad to have others:—

The Rev. R. Lewis and others intend delivering, at the Congregational Church, Lowestoft, the following course of Lectures:—Nonconformity and its Pioneers—John Penry and the Pilgrim Fathers; or, Sufferings for Conscience' Sake—Puritan Celebrities—Christian Courage, as exemplified in the Life of Luther—Black Bartholomew, 1662—The Martyrs of East Anglia.

The following is a programme of the Roby Mutual Improvement Society, Manchester, session 1861-2. Rev. Patrick Thomson, M.A., the president, delivers several of the lectures:—Exposition of Independent or Congregational Principles—Early History of Independents in England—History of Religious Liberty in England—Puritanism in the Reign of Elizabeth—The Pilgrim Fathers—The Religious Parties under the Commonwealth—The Independents in the Westminster Assembly—Cromwell: his Character and Times—John Milton—Bartholomew's Day, and the Two Thousand Confessors—Oliver Heywood, and the Nonconformists of Lancashire—Richard Baxter—John Bunyan—The Dissenters and William III.—The Present Position, Prospects, and Duties of Independents.

From the card of the Young People's Class, belonging to Heywood Independent Church, of which the Rev. J. Radford Thomson, M.A., is president, we take the following:—Lecture on the History of Religious Freedom in England, by the President—Essay on Puritanism in the Reign of Elizabeth—Essay on the Puritan Emigrants to New England—Essay on the Religious Parties under the Commonwealth—Essay on Cromwell—Essay on Milton—Essay on the Act of Uniformity and the Two Thousand Confessors—Essay on Baxter—Essay on Bunyan—Essay on the Dissenters and William III.

The following will be delivered in Lancaster-road Congregational Church, Preston, on alternate Sunday evenings, by the Rev. G. W. Clapham:—Lutterworth Church: The Dawn of the Reformation—Prague University: The Truth Diffused—Erfurt Monastery: New Convictions and their Results—St. Andrew's Castle: A New Era for Scotland—The Poultry Compter: The Martyr Spirit in England—The Islington Congregation: The Revival of Independency—Leyden and Plymouth Rock: Exiles and Pilgrims—Warwick Castle: Truth in High Places—St. Mary's, Kidderminster: The Faithful Pastor—Henry the Seventh's Chapel: Divines in Convocation—Black Bartholomew: Farewell to Hearts and Homes—Lancaster Castle: Sufferings in the County—Ormskirk Church: The Sacredness of Conscience—Bunhill-Fields: Over the Stream at Last.

The Rev. E. Miller, of Tavistock, writes:—"I am about to commemorate the Bicentenary of 1662, by the delivery of a course of lectures on the Rise and Progress of Protestant Nonconformity, and shall not fail to advocate the claims of your society."

At Hatherlow the Rev. W. Urwick has lectured to the Young Men's Society on "The Act of Uniformity." The Rev. J. Shillito has been lecturing on the

Pilgrim Fathers at Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, Ossett, and Batley, the lecture being illustrated by diagrams.

More than one correspondent has suggested the desirableness of producing a set of diagrams to illustrate the Bartholomew's Day lectures. We hope that the united committee about to be formed will be induced to undertake this work as one of the first of its duties.

#### MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

##### MADAGASCAR.

The subjoined interesting letter from native Christians of Madagascar, inviting the Rev. William Ellis to pay them a fraternal visit, appears in the *Missionary Chronicle* for January. This invitation has the express sanction of Radama II.,—a fact which would seem to confute the French statement that the new King had given himself up to the spiritual guidance of a Roman Catholic missionary. By this time Mr. Ellis is probably in Madagascar, having, at the request of the London Missionary Society, as we have already stated, left England for that island very shortly after receiving news of the death of Queen Ranavaloa. His reports as to the political and religious state of the country, will no doubt dispel all doubt as to the real sentiments of the new Sovereign and his probable policy:—

Antananarivo, Sept. 11, 1861.

To the Rev. William Ellis.

We have received the letter that you wrote in the month of June, 1861, which came from London, and we rejoice at the exhortation you gave for our continuance in Jesus Christ, and your remembrance of us in your prayers to God; and that the brethren and sisters with you ceased not to entreat God on behalf of the brethren and sisters with us.

And now God has heard the prayers which we have offered to Him, and Madagascar is wide open for the Word of God; those that were in bonds are now all released from their chains, and are come to Antananarivo. The pilgrims that were in hiding places are now to be seen; and these are now new things with us.

On Friday, the 23rd of August, Ranavaloa the Queen died, and Rakotond Radama was raised to be the King of Madagascar—on the 23rd of August, 1861, he, Radama II., was raised to be the King.

But there was nearly a contention about it; for Prince Ramboasalama hired many people to set him upon the throne, and there was nearly a struggle at Antananarivo among the people. But God overturned their foolish plans to nothing, and the officers, and the judges, and the leaders of the people were banished by the king, and sent away as exiles. Prince Ramboasalama was also banished from Antananarivo, and those people that were chained and banished were those people that were strong in persecuting and did not like the Christians. And now we thank God for subduing the enemy.

When the people heard it proclaimed that Radama II. reigned, all the people, both great and small, rejoiced exceedingly; and the Commander-in-Chief, Rainivaho's son and his family, and some of the officers and Christians, did all to cause Radama II. to reign. But all these people had not power enough to do that, for it was God who sought to do good for Madagascar, and gave strength to these people to cause Radama II. to reign.

And on Thursday, the 29th August, 1861, we that were in concealment appeared,—Rainivao, Ramandry, Rainiketaka, Razaka, Rabodo, and Andrianabihy; then all the people were astonished when they saw us that we were alive and not yet buried or eaten by the dogs; and there were a great many of the people desiring to see us, for they considered us as dead; and this is what astonished them. On the 9th of September those that were in fetters came to Antananarivo, but they could not walk on account of the weight of their heavy fetters and their weak and feeble bodies.

And this we tell you, our beloved friend, that whosoever of our brethren or sisters that wish to come up to Antananarivo, there is no obstacle in the way—all is free; for Radama II. said to us,—"Write to our friends in London, and say that Radama II. reigns, and say whosoever wishes to come up can come." And bring all the Bibles and tracts with you, for we long to see your face, if it be the will of God. We are much in want of medicine, for many are sick and feeble among the Christians, and we long for you to come up to Antananarivo. And we visit you, and we visit your wife, and we visit your children, and all the brethren and sisters in the faith. Until we meet, may God bless you, with Rainivao, Ramandry, Rainitahina, Rabe, Razakalosa, Razaka, Ratsilainget.

And all the brethren and sisters salute you.

##### PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

Dr. Lockhart, who was formerly a devoted medical missionary in China, and was lately in this country, has the honour of being the first English Protestant missionary in Peking. He made his way to Tientsin on the 7th September, where he had to stay awhile till he got an answer to his application to Mr. Bruce for a passport that would admit him to Peking. Having obtained the necessary permission he started for the capital, and reached it in two days and a-half, that time being required to travel the distance, which is only 100 miles.—The Rev. Griffith John has made a voyage up the Yang-tee to Hankow, with the view of establishing a permanent missionary settlement in that great city of traffic and mart of commerce. He describes the city as recovering from its devastation by the insurgents about five years ago. Its principal street is ten miles long; and the trade of the place from June to September is said to have been to the extent of two millions sterling. Another year of peace and security would almost reinstate it, and bring back its pristine importance and prosperity. Next year its trade is expected to treble itself. The Roman Catholics are making great efforts in the province, having twelve foreign missionaries and thirteen native agents at work there. At Shanghai the death of the Rev. Dr. Bridgman will be a great loss to the Missionary band. The first native martyr to the cause of Protestant Christianity in China has fallen, and the circumstances attending his death



remarkably illustrate the utter disorganisation of this overgrown and effete empire. Six years ago, a native named Ch'ea, living in the city of Poklo, which is about 100 miles from Hong Kong, visited the missionaries at the latter place, and asked for instruction in the truths of Christianity, of which he had heard something from a colporteur. In each succeeding year he came again to Hong Kong, bringing other converts with him, and Dr. Legge and the Rev. John Chalmers have in their turn visited him at Poklo, and have been greatly gratified by the intelligence and good conduct of the Christian community whom he had gathered round him. Up to the middle of last year they had been unmolested by their heathen neighbours, but then a spirit of persecution arose, and as the interference of the Governor of Canton seemed to have no effect, Dr. Legge started for Poklo on the 14th of October with a special officer deputed by the Governor. As soon as the local magistrates heard that he was on his way, they set themselves to do that which the Governor's despatches had been quite ineffectual in bringing about. Their behaviour to Dr. Legge was most obsequious; and they agreed to all that he said to them with only too great facility. The gentry, too, were all smiles; and the doctor left Poklo with the belief that the peace and safety of the Christians were secured. Scarcely, however, was his back turned, when a horde of countrymen, constituting a new army of rebels, were gathered at a neighbouring village, and, vowing vengeance on foreigners and Christians, they seized some of the magistrates, captured Ch'ea, and, after two days of torture and insult, threw him into the river. The Christian converts have all been obliged to fly, and some have made their way to Canton. The rioters were led by Soo-Hoyu, who had all along been the opponent of the Christians; and their flag bore the inscription of "Security to the Government and extermination to the barbarians." The movement seems to be extending, and the authorities at Canton are in no little alarm about it.

The *Missionary Herald* of the Baptist Missionary Society publishes the full details of the recent murder of Dr. Parker and the Rev. J. L. Holmes, two American missionaries, by the rebels at Cheefoo. The particulars are contained in a letter from the Rev. Mr. Hall, a Baptist missionary who had been received with much kindness by the deceased. Cheefoo is the port of the Shantung district, and was approached by a large body of rebels early in October. Messrs. Parker and Holmes went out to meet them to inform them that the French were preparing to defend Cheefoo and would continue to occupy it till the indemnity imposed at the close of the late war had been fully paid. Meanwhile, when the rebels came near enough, and there were many thousands of them, the 300 French and English sailors fired shells amongst them, which caused them to retreat. They did not venture to assault the town, but after plundering every place within reach returned.

Rumours now came in that Messrs. Holmes and Parker had been murdered. At length, on Monday, the 14th, a party of ten gentlemen, well armed and accoutred, of whom one was the brother of the missionary, set out to seek their remains. A French force also was collected to go out to the rebel camp and attack it. After riding twenty miles, some of the searching party returned; but five pushed on to a place fifteen miles further, where the villagers reported that two bodies of foreigners were lying. On Tuesday evening the mangled remains of the murdered missionaries were brought in to Cheefoo by the party. "Since my missionary life commenced," says Mr. Hall, "I have truly been 'in deaths oft'; but never did I see such a sight as met my eyes, when I began to make preparations for their burial." Spear wounds and sword cuts on all parts of the body disfigured the corpse of Mr. Holmes, while Dr. Parker's head bore the marks of the most deadly injuries. The pockets had been rifled of their contents, except a watch-key and a cheque in Dr. Parker's possession.

The bodies were found forty-five miles from Cheefoo, and their manner of death is thus reported. On reaching the outposts of the rebels, the two missionaries requested to be conducted to their leader. On reaching his quarters they entered into conversation with him, and pointed out the sinfulness of the course pursued by himself and followers. He became exasperated, and at once ordered the missionaries to be put to death, which their fearful wounds testify must have been done by numerous persons rushing upon them, and hacking or stabbing them to death.

Thus they fell a prey to their anxious desire to secure peace—martyrs to the service of Christ, whose spirit led them to endeavour to stay the shedding of blood. They were buried with all honour from the officers and sailors of the shipping on the Cemetery Island, in the Bay of Yantai; they rest in Jesus, in a spot where the waves will murmur their elegy, and no rude hand disturb their sleeping bed.

Mr. Saker, the Baptist missionary at Cameroons, has completed at press the version of the New Testament in Dualla, and has now commenced the Old Testament, the books of Genesis and Exodus being already in type, and Malachi translated. Some 200 copies were at once bound, and distributed among such as can read, and in order that the people who cannot read may hear the words of Holy Writ, a daily reading takes place in the chapel, conducted by the missionaries in turn.

Mr. Lewis has just completed at press an edition of the New Testament in Bengali for the Calcutta Bible Society, introducing the manuscript corrections left by the Rev. J. Wenger, on his departure for Europe.

Mr. Allen reports that the printing of the Singhalese New Testament is proceeding. He hopes that it will be completed by April, 1862.

The directors of the Baptist Missionary Society

issue an urgent appeal for more missionaries for India, China and Ceylon. In India the number has been augmented only by nine since 1842. Funds have been liberally supplied but men are wanting.

**EVANGELICAL CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.**—Our readers will see from an advertisement in our columns to-day that the treasurership of this important society has been accepted by Mr. John Crossley, of Halifax. Recent political events give an importance to the work of this society which can scarcely be overestimated.

**THE SPANISH PRISONERS FOR THE GOSPEL.**—The secretary of the Protestant Alliance has received information from Spain that Matamoras and Albama have been sentenced to seven years of the galleys, and Trigo to four years of the same. There will be an appeal from the sentence, but it is feared it will be in vain. They had been previously tried and acquitted of alleged political offences, so that the present sentences are solely for reading the Word of God.

**ABOLITION OF CHURCH PEW-RENTS.**—A circular issued by the incumbent and churchwardens of St. Jude's Church, Bradford, states that they have resolved to make their church free and open to the whole body of parishioners, and, accordingly, from the 1st of January next pew-rents will be abolished there. In the place of pew-rents the system of a weekly offertory will be adopted, the alms of the congregation being collected at the conclusion of the service. The money so collected will be applied to the support of the minister, the expense of Divine worship, the relief of the poor, schools and other parochial institutions, home and foreign missions, and other charitable objects, and an account published at the end of every year.

**A LARGE CHURCH COLLECTION.**—On Sunday forenoon, the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, preached in the Free College Church, Glasgow, in connection with a special appeal for the reduction of the debt on that church, when the unprecedented sum of 2,630*l.* was put into the collection plate. The Rev. Dr. Buchanan, the minister of the congregation, preached in the afternoon, when there would be an additional contribution, but we have not heard the total sum. As it is, the forenoon's collection is the largest ever made upon any day in any church in Scotland. Three office-bearers of the church contributed amongst them the munificent sum of 1,100*l.*—*Glasgow Herald.*

**SHIRELAND HALL SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM.**—The Christmas examination of the pupils connected with this establishment was undertaken by the Rev. R. Allott, LL.D., Professor of Theological and Mental Philosophy in Spring-hill College. The examination comprised Greek and Latin, History and Composition, English Readings, Parsing and Recitation, Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid, Drawing and Writing. In concluding his report the Professor says:—"On the whole I was much pleased with the examination and with the conduct of the boys throughout. I congratulate the respected principal on the results of his training, and trust that the boys will in after life do honour to the advantages they have enjoyed, and be characterised not only by the mental development and intellectual acquisitions which will fit them to be useful members of society, but also by their moral and spiritual principles, which it is equally the object of their instructor to inculcate, and which will render them a blessing to the Church of Christ."

**THE VACANT IRISH BISHOPRIC.**—If the impression conveyed by an article in the *Daily Express* be correct, Dr. Gregg, Archdeacon of Kildare, will be the new bishop. Lord Palmerston's Government has been rising fast in the estimation of the Protestants of this country. They think him far more to be relied on in ecclesiastical matters than Lord Derby. The elevation of Dr. Gregg to the bench would completely win the hearts of the Church people. If they were polled he is the man whom they would almost unanimously pronounce "*dignissimus*." He is one of a class hitherto overlooked in the selection of bishops—the ministers of proprietary churches—which in this city and suburbs are all crowded, the incumbents being the active supporters and managers of all our religious societies. He is greatly beloved by the Evangelical clergy, who listen to his exhortations at the "April meetings" as if he were their bishop. His appointment will be regarded as the inauguration of a new era for the Irish Church.—*Times' Dublin Correspondent.*

**SUTTEE.**—A correspondent of the *Oude Gazette* describes a case of suttee which occurred at the village of Bassa in the Hardui district. The woman who sacrificed herself was a Koormin by caste, and about fifty years of age. Her husband had been dead ten years. When she expressed her desire to perform suttee none of the people dissuaded her from it. The pile was prepared in front of her house during the day, and in the afternoon, about five o'clock, when she had bathed and dressed, she was brought out of her house. "At this time some 500 people were collected; here some Brahmans of Bassa and a neighbouring village called Manjgaon tried to prevent it, but were overpowered by numbers. They warned them that they would surely come to grief, but they were all evidently bent on having the suttee performed at any price." The woman ascended the pile, and a large pan of ghee was brought her by a Koormee. With this she anointed her arms and legs, and poured what remained over the pile. Then distributing the "actral" to the people around and blessing and praying for their welfare, she gave the word, and a Koormee woman set fire to the pile. No force was used. The district

superintendent has arrested thirty-five of the persons implicated, including the woman who lighted the pile.

**CHURCH-RATES AT ALTON, HANTS.**—The Nonconformists of this town having recently had Church-rate forcibly thrust upon them, have been stirred up to take an active interest in the general question of Church Establishments, and on Friday evening last a lecture was delivered in the Town Hall by Mr. G. Kearley, of the Liberation Society, on "Voluntarism versus Coercion, or the right and the wrong way of supporting religion." The chair was taken by the Rev. F. M. Holmes, who informed the meeting that he had taken counsel's opinion on the Church-rate recently made in the town, and found that it was illegal. Mr. Kearley remarked upon the extreme unwillingness displayed by the advocates of the Establishment to deal with the subject of coercion, and pointed out its unscriptural character as a means of promoting religion. He also showed that it had failed of its object, and that it gave rise to scandals which hindered rather than aided the progress of religion. The wastefulness of the compulsory system was illustrated by facts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commission, and by a reference to the extravagance and misappropriation connected with Church-rates, several facts on this latter subject, relating to Alton and adjacent parishes, exciting great surprise and amusement. The growth of opinion within the Church of England itself adverse to establishments was noted, and Mr. Kearley concluded his address by expressing his conviction that, while all religious bodies would be benefited by a condition of religious equality, no one of them would find it to be so great a blessing as would the Church of England. There was a large and respectable attendance, and at the conclusion of the address a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Kearley.

**MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.**—A respectable labourer residing at Whaplode has been threatened with pains and penalties for contracting a marriage with the sister of his deceased wife, who, in accordance with the laws of nature, and not in antagonism to Divine law, is the most likely to prove an affectionate step-mother to her sister's children. The following letter to Mr. William Hunt has obtained publicity in the parish of Whaplode, and has given rise to much commentary. It must be noted that the Registrar-General is not a lawyer, and that it has yet to be proved that his construction of law will receive the sanction of the judicial bench:—

Whaplode, December 10th, 1861.

Mr. William Hunt, Sir, On hearing of your so-called "marriage" with Sarah Taylor, the sister of your deceased wife, which took place at Holbeach one day last week, I communicated the fact to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in London, and I have received his reply, of which I send you a copy:—

General Register Office, 9th December, 1861.

Reverend Sir, I am directed by the Registrar-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., and to inform you that the so-called marriage of William Hunt with his deceased wife's sister is undoubtedly an illegal act, and the party who subscribed the declaration that there was no impediment of kindred or alliance, or other lawful hindrance to the said marriage, has incurred the penalties of perjury, and may be proceeded against by any person, &c., &c.

I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. EDWARDS, Pro Chief Clerk.

By this you will perceive that you have not only committed an illegal act, and that the marriage is no marriage at all, but you have rendered yourself liable to be prosecuted for the crime of false-swearing or perjury, the punishment of which is imprisonment for two years. You must now be aware that any child or children born of Sarah Taylor by you are illegitimate, and that you can leave your so-called wife any time and contract any other marriage you think fit; consequently, to prevent any further mischief I shall immediately instruct my attorney to prosecute you for wilful and corrupt perjury, unless you at once give up the illegal course upon which you have entered.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FAIRFAX FRANKLIN,

Vicar of Whaplode, &c., &c.

To Mr. William Hunt, Whaplode.

We are informed that William Hunt is fully prepared to defend his position when required to do so. Will the Christian minister who could pen the above letter be prepared to defend his own position as prosecutor?—*Credat Judæus Appella!*—*Stamford Mercury*, Jan. 3, 1862.

### Religious Intelligence.

**THE SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICES.**—St Paul's Cathedral was opened for a special service on Sunday evening last, for the first time this winter. It was crowded in every available part, the number present being at least 3,500. An impressive sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, who took for his text the 9th and 10th verses of the 12th chapter of the Book of Job. The sermon bore chiefly upon the death of the Prince Consort, and was listened to with marked attention. There was a choir of some 400 voices, and the great organ was played.—On Sunday evening also, Exeter Hall was thrown open for the first of a series of services, to be conducted by clergymen of the Church of England. The hall was well filled, chiefly by working people. The Litany service was used, and selected portions of Scripture were read; after which a sermon was preached by the Rev. Edward Garbett, M.A., incumbent of St. Bartholomew's Church, Gray's-inn-road.—At the same time St. Martin's Hall was opened for a religious service for working people, who flocked there in great numbers. The service was conducted and a sermon preached by the Rev. Samuel Minton, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford. A previous service had been held,



at which a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Allen, rector of St. George the Martyr, Southwark. Both gentlemen referred in appropriate terms to the melancholy accident which occurred at the hall on Friday.—At St. James's Hall there were two services, one conducted by the Rev. J. H. Wilson, and the other by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., minister of Surrey Chapel.—At the Britannia Theatre, Hoxton, there was an overwhelming congregation; the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Halley.—Special services were also held on Sunday night at the Standard Theatre, Shoreditch; the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel-road; Sadler's Wells Theatre, and the Victoria.

**VICTORIA THEATRE SUNDAY MORNING SERVICE.**—There was a good attendance of working people on Sunday morning at this theatre, to hear a New Year's address from Mr. G. M. Murphy. The text was "Win Christ," Phil. iii. 8. The subject announced for next Sunday morning is "Shipwrecks."

**SPECIAL PRAYER MEETING.**—On Monday morning, in accordance with an invitation addressed to Christians throughout the world, a meeting for special prayer on subjects having reference to peace, and the general condition of mankind, took place in Freemasons' hall. Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., presided, and a large number of persons were present. The hon. baronet having briefly explained the nature and object of the proceedings, an address was delivered by the Rev. Edward Auriol, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, the rector of St. Dunstan's in the West. Short prayers were then offered up by gentlemen of various religious denominations. Subsequent meetings which are to be held during the week at the same place will be presided over by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., Captain Maude, R.N., Lord Radstock, Mr. E. Corderoy, and Mr. Finch Jones; and addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Capel Molyneux, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Onslow-square; the Rev. John Graham (Independent), minister of Craven Chapel, Golden-square; the Rev. Clement Skrine, incumbent of Christ Church, Enfield; the Rev. Dr. Edmond, of Islington; the Rev. William Pennefather, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, incumbent of Christ Church, Barnet; and the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., minister of Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road. The meetings will be brought to a close on Saturday.

**ISLINGTON.**—The Rev. Paxton Hood has resigned his pastorate over the Congregational church in the Offord-road, Islington.

**SURREY CHAPEL POPULAR LECTURES.**—On Monday evening this chapel was well filled to hear the Rev. Newman Hall deliver his celebrated lecture on the "Dignity of Labour." The audience testified their approbation of the lecturer's efforts for their instruction and entertainment by repeated plaudits. The choir and organist also rendered good service by their able vocal and instrumental efforts. Next Monday evening Mr. G. M. Murphy is the lecturer; subject, "The Seven Champions."

**SALTAIRE.**—The Rev. H. Martyn Stallybrass, of Airedale College, Bradford, and formerly of University College, London, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Saltaire, Yorkshire.

**NORTH TAUNTON.**—The Rev. F. Walker, late of Earl Shilton, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation assembling in the Independent chapel, North Taunton, to become their pastor, and entered upon his labours on Sunday, the 22nd inst.

**SNEINTON.**—The Rev. Allen Mines, B.A., of Spring-hill College, has accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation to the pastorate of the church and congregation worshipping in the Independent chapel, Sneinton, Nottingham, and purposes commencing his labours there on the first Sabbath in the new year.

**ARUNDEL.**—The Rev. Thomas Joseph has been compelled through continued illness to resign the pastoral charge of the Congregational church, Arundel, Sussex. The occasion was one of sincere regret to pastor and people; and the latter have testified their sympathising regard for their late pastor by kindly presenting him with a parting gift of 35l.

**DEVONPORT.**—**MORICE-SQUARE BAPTIST CHAPEL.**—The congregation and friends of this place of worship held a tea-meeting in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening; the principal object of which was to commemorate the repair and improvement of the chapel building, and the erection of three additional school-rooms for the Sunday-schools, during the past year, at a cost of 400l.; the whole of which has been raised, so that not a farthing of debt attaches to either chapel or schools. The thoroughness with which the work has been carried out and brought to this satisfactory issue in so short a time, cannot but be the highest testimony to the zeal and ability of the workers in the good cause; and at the same time adds another triumph to the long list already won in this town and neighbourhood by the voluntary principle. The services of the Rev. John Stock, the pastor of Morice-square, whose energy in carrying out the good works with which he is associated are too well known here to need comment from us, have been most valuable; and one item in the contributions must be as pleasing to himself as to his present church; over 40l. have been given by some members of his former congregation at Salendine Nook, near Huddersfield, which is at once an expression of the esteem felt by them for the rev. gentleman personally, and of their sympathy with Christian efforts. The "foreign" help has come from the following sources:—Devonport,

17l. 14s. 6d.; Plymouth, 42l. 15s. 6d.; London, 26l. 15s.; Salendine Nook, 41l. 4s.; Messrs. J. and W. Jeffery, Liverpool, 29l.; Mrs. Blair, Bridge of Allan, 10l.; I. Freeman, Esq., Falmouth, 2l.; Leeds, 2l. 1s.; Hazelwood, 2l. 2s.; Rochdale, 1l.; Wigan, 1l.; Norwich, 1l.; Shipley, 1l.; Sheffield, 1l. 0s.; Chatham, 2l. 10s.; Burford, 1l. 0s.; Totnes, 1l. 0s. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Peter Adams; the Rev. H. Hayward, Plymouth; Shindler, Kent; C. Wilson, M.A., Plymouth; J. Parker, Hampshire; and the Revs. Mr. Welch, of Stonehouse, and T. C. Page, of Plymouth, also took part in the proceedings. The remarks made were chiefly directed to a practical issue, bearing upon the necessity and importance of Sunday-schools, the teachers and friends of which were exhorted to still more earnest and prayerful exertion. The proceedings throughout the evening were of a very gratifying character, full of encouragement, and can hardly fail to be highly productive of good results.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

**LEICESTER.—LONDON-ROAD CHAPEL.**—The Congregational church under the pastoral care of the Rev. R. W. M'All, have resolved to celebrate 1862 by an attempt to reduce the debt on the chapel by at least 1,000l. At a tea-meeting held last Wednesday, more than 200 separate contributions were promised, in sums varying from 100l. to a few pence, and amounting in all to upwards of 700l. The result evidently afforded the utmost satisfaction to all present, leaving no doubt that, with the contributions of those not able to attend the meeting, and other efforts during the year, the contemplated sum will be fully realised. It was stated that any friends willing to do so might contribute in the way of useful or ornamental work, to be disposed of at a fancy sale or otherwise. Several of the donations were of a very interesting character, as, for example, "The Christmas-boxes of four young men, 5l." Reference was also made to the recent expenditure for flagging and other improvements, amounting to 52l., which had been entirely met by the collections, aided by the gathered pence (amounting to nearly 2l.) of some of the little children. It was further stated that the entire contributions of the congregation for home and other objects, including Sunday-school, missions, &c., had amounted, without any extra effort, during the year 1861, to upwards of 700l. The Rev. R. W. M'All spoke in the highest terms of the generosity evidenced during the evening; regarding it as indicating the harmony of the congregation, and as a hopeful promise in respect to zealous Christian co-operation during the new year.

### Correspondence.

#### THE NEW EDUCATION CODE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your paper of the 1st inst. contains some references to Mr. Fraser's remarks on the educational question. You represent him as saying that teachers had no right to complain of the new code, that they had no vested interests in the matter, as all pecuniary engagements were entered into between the "Committee of Council" and the managers of the different schools.

But surely this was not the case with the augmentation grant for certificates. This has always been made payable to the teacher himself, and managers are told most emphatically that it is not to be considered as part of the salary paid by them to the teacher, and that "My lords will not sanction any diminution of the salary paid by them (the managers) because the master is in the receipt of the Government grant." And again in reference to retiring pensions, whilst hopes were held out that all might look forward to them, teachers who were in the profession previous to 1846, and who consequently were not trained at the expense of the Government, were told that their claims would have special consideration. But supposing for a moment that the engagements were made with managers and not with teachers: would it not be equally unjust to break faith with them, and would not the teacher suffer in either case? With regard to Mr. Fraser's remark that the payments were meant to benefit schools and not simply to assist individuals, it may be said, all officers are created by Government for the good of the State, but when modifications are made in them, it is not generally at the expense of the officials. The case of elementary teachers, and especially of those who are growing old in the cause, and have spent the best years of their life in the work of educating the poor, ought not to be made an exception to the general rule.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

AN OLD TEACHER.

#### THE GREAT NORTHERN CEMETERY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am instructed by my directors to send you the accompanying copy of their reply to the resolution of the Board of Congregational Ministers, in relation to the fees payable to incumbents for interments in this company's cemetery. The resolution in question having appeared in your paper of the 24th December, my directors hope you will be good enough to give similar publicity to the enclosed.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY P. HAKEWILL, Manager.

Great Northern London Cemetery Company,  
Office, 122, High Holborn,  
Jan. 3rd, 1862.

Great Northern London Cemetery Company,  
Office, 122, High Holborn,  
Jan. 2, 1862.

REV. SIR,—I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th December, and the enclosed resolution of the Board of Congregational Ministers, passed at their meeting of the 10th December, respecting the fees said to be payable to incumbents for burials in the unconsecrated part of this company's cemetery.

In reply thereto the directors beg to state that the Cemeteries Clauses Act of 1847 is, by the 2nd section of their special act, incorporated with it, and that the operation of section 39 of their act, relating to the fees payable to incumbents, is limited to the consecrated ground by the 52nd section of the Act of 1847.

The company are empowered to charge the fee to incumbents, in addition to their tariff as settled by the 2nd schedule of their act. No such extra charge has yet been made, and should it be found necessary to claim it, it will be limited to burials in the consecrated ground, as the directors are advised that they are neither empowered to exact, nor liable to pay, any such fee for interments in the unconsecrated part of the cemetery.

Should such a claim be made on the company by the incumbent of any parish, they are fully prepared to resist it, and if wrong in law to take such measures as may be necessary to obtain relief from an exaction which would be opposed to all other acts of Parliament on this subject.

I remain, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,

H. P. HAKEWILL, Manager.

Rev. Robert Ashton, Secretary to the Board  
of Congregational Ministers.

### Foreign and Colonial.

#### AMERICA.

Congress has appropriated 1,000 dollars for compensation to the owners of the British ship *Porth-shire*.

In the House of Representatives on the 19th a bill was passed authorising the construction of twenty iron-clad gun-boats to be stationed in the western waters.

In the House of Representatives on the 20th, a bill was passed prohibiting the return of fugitive slaves, except to loyal owners.

In the Senate a message had been received from the President on foreign relations, in which document no allusion was made to the affair of the Trent, but the Gulf expedition was gravely alluded to.

It appears that the conflagration in the city of Charleston was a very disastrous affair. A large portion of the city and most of the public buildings, churches, &c., were burnt to the ground. The Confederate Legislature has voted a sum of money to the municipality for the restoration of the buildings. The conflagration itself looks like the act of incendiaries; and if the people there suspect it to be the work of the negroes a terrible fate will await the suspected parties.

The Port Royal correspondent of the *Tribune*, whose letter is dated 14th December, says:—"There has been a great negro insurrection in Mississippi, and an immense quantity of property destroyed—150,000 dols. on the Quitman Estate alone."

It is reported that a treaty between Mexico and America had been submitted to Congress, by which the Federal Government agrees to pay Mexico 11,000,000 dols. to refund the British and French claims; Mexico to grant America commercial privileges, and permission to transport troops across Mexican territory.

The Atlantic has arrived at New York, from Port Royal, with a cargo of 120,000lb. of Sea Island cotton, gathered under the direction of Government agents by the negroes. 500,000lb. of cotton had been secured when the Atlantic sailed, and would be shipped in the next steamer.

Vice-President Stephens, of the Southern Confederacy, is said to be seriously ill.

General Viele's projected Federal expedition from Beaufort has been abandoned.

A battle is reported in Missouri, in which 1,300 Confederates, finding themselves surrounded by the Federal forces, surrendered, with their baggage and equipments.

Reports were current that the Confederates have evacuated Galveston.

A skirmish had taken place at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, in which 350 Federals are reported to have defeated 3,000 Confederate cavalry.

On the 8th the British ship *Cheshire* was captured off Port Royal; and on the 13th the Admiral, from Liverpool, was seized off Savannah. It is alleged that the latter vessel attempted to run into port along with the "stone fleet," but was detected.

The *Richmond Dispatch* of the 15th states that the Confederates had erected formidable fortifications around Centreville.

The Confederate batteries on the Lower Potomac had opened a brisk fire on the Federal steamer *Reliance*, but she managed to pass them apparently uninjured.

#### FRANCE.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT THE TUILERIES.

According to his usual custom the Emperor of the French was employed on New Year's Day in receiving the Diplomatic Corps, the Corps Législatif, the Senate, and the Clergy. In reply to the address from the Diplomatic Corps, he thanked them for their good wishes, and said:—"The past year has been sadly marked by numerous agitations in various quarters of the world, and by cruel losses among Royal families. I hope that the year 1862 may be a happier one both for kings and peoples." Replying to the members of the Senate, the Emperor said that he counted on the Senate to aid him in perfecting the Constitution, although at the same time maintaining intact the fundamental basis on which it reposed. Addressing the Corps Législatif, he said:—"I hope the Corps Législatif will see, in the modifications introduced into the Constitution, a fresh proof of my entire confidence in the wisdom



and patriotism of the deputies." In reply to a deputation from the clergy, the Emperor said:—"The French clergy, so eminent by their piety and virtues, and who know that it is necessary to render unto Caesar the things which be Caesar's, and unto God the things which be God's, may count upon my protection and my warm sympathy." Lord Cowley was not present on the occasion, and a report was current that his lordship's absence was occasioned by his being in mourning for the late Prince Consort. It was said he declined to put off his mourning to meet the etiquette of the day, which the Master of the Household refused to infringe in his favour."

From 1807 to 1848, that is to say during a period of forty-three years, and under four different governments, only ninety-five authorisations to found convents were granted, while in the course of six years, under the government of the elect of December 10, there were ninety-two. The religious and legitimist Charles X. did not get beyond forty-one during a like period of time. The Imperial Government is now awakened to a just appreciation of the Church's gratitude for the favours lavished upon it.

The Bishop of Arras, in a long letter of remonstrance to the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, against his recent circular announcing that the Government would severely repress all attempts by monastic bodies and religious persons to kidnap persons for the purpose of converting them, stigmatises the circular as "unnecessary, and gratuitously offensive to the bishops." His Christian charity, stimulated by the abiding consciousness that he writes under the sufferance of the civil power, leads him on to admit that of course the Minister is not wilfully wrong, but "has been deceived, as, alas! statesmen often are."

#### ITALY.

The Ministerial crisis is still the most prominent question of the day in Italy. It is said that a meeting of Ministerial supporters has taken place, at which it was resolved that "as Baron Ricasoli was utterly unable to find a Home Minister, and unable, therefore, to complete his Cabinet, he should, in the name of the majority, be requested to resign." A hope, or, indeed, an assurance, was to have been held out to him that when the Baron had by this manoeuvre rid himself of his colleagues, he would again be called for by the King, and charged with the getting up of a new Administration, when a combination between him and Rattazzi would become a point of easy attainment, and when the wishes of all the moderate Liberal parties would be satisfied. With this object in view a deputation waited upon Ricasoli, and delivered their unpalatable message. The Baron answered that he governed the country by virtue of a vote of 242 against 79, given as late as the 11th of last month, and that he would never retire, except before a contrary Parliamentary vote. The secessionists of the majority thereupon determined that the Minister should have such a vote on the first opportunity. Upon his inability, either to conduct public business, or to find a man able to do it for him, rests the hopes Ricasoli's opponents entertain of ousting him. The moment he falls Rattazzi is sure of his own game, and no man in the world can foresee the results of his rise to power.

On the 3rd, Signor Rattazzi communicated to the Chamber of Deputies a speech delivered by the King in reply to a Parliamentary deputation. In this speech the King said he was confident that the union between Crown and people would always remain firm, and that although, for reasons with which everybody is acquainted, the Italian cause had not made great progress during the past year, he hoped that the new year would be more favourable.

Garibaldi has accepted the Presidency of the Rifle Association of Genoa, and has addressed a letter to the members of that body, in which he says:—"Hasten to prepare yourselves to take up arms, for the moment approaches when you will have to give fresh proofs of your valour."

It is again asserted that the King of Italy is about to visit Naples when the Ministerial difficulties shall have been got over. February is spoken of as the period of his visit. The Italian Chambers will scarcely, it is affirmed, re-assemble for regular work before March.

#### ROME.

##### THE POPE AND HIS ENEMIES.

*Le Monde* and other papers publish a full report of the Pope's speech to the officers who were presented to him by Mgr. de Merode after mass on Dec. 26, the Pope's fête-day. His Holiness said that he heartily thanked his officers and soldiers for the generous sentiments expressed by the Minister-at-War, and that their assurances of devotedness and fidelity were a great consolation to him at this period of universal confusion.

"You know," he told them, "the story of King David, that prophet king, whose Psalms we daily sing. You know how he was stripped of his kingdom and driven out of his capital by an iniquitous rebellion, headed by one of his own sons. What did David do? He supported his misfortune with calm, deplored such great iniquity, and when he was forced by his faithful army to do battle with the rebels, he begged, with tears in his eyes, that his son might be spared. Yes, David would have saved his son, but God was determined to punish him, and you all know how that miserable rebel perished. In like manner God, in his justice, will avenge the persecutions and outrages under which the Church is now suffering. Even as Absalom perished, suspended by his proud head to the branches of a tree, so will the present efforts of hypocrisy and impiety end

in ignominious failure, and we shall return together into the provinces usurped and tyrannised over by our enemies. These provinces belong to the Holy See in their integrity, and I will cede nothing of them, for it is not permitted to me to abandon the domain of the Church, which is the security of the liberty and independence of the vicar of Jesus Christ. Yes, I say it with confidence, we will return into these provinces. If I am not there myself with you, he will be who succeeds me on the Papal throne—for Simon dies but Peter is immortal."

The Pope then proceeded to tell the officers that the time would come when they must either precede or follow the Pope; and that if not himself, his successor would lead them to victory, for the Church must triumph. Jesus Christ had said so, and heaven and earth might pass away, but His word should not pass away.

This warlike speech has made a considerable sensation. "There appears in it," drily remarks the *Paris Constitutionnel*, "more of the irritation of the offended monarch, than the mildness of the common father of the faithful."

On New Year's Day General Goyon presented the French officers to the Pope, and in the name of the officers and soldiers whom he commanded offered the customary congratulations to his Holiness. General Goyon spoke of the devotion with which they were inspired towards the Pope, and asked his Holiness to grant them the Apostolic benediction. The Pope thanked General Goyon for the sentiments he had expressed, and hoped that the presence of the French soldiers at Rome would not permit the fulfilment of any irreligious or impolitic act. The Pope concluded by bestowing the Apostolic benediction on the Emperor of the French, the Imperial family, and the whole French army.

Cardinal Antonelli seems inclined, if we may believe a Roman telegram, to find a quarrel somehow with the French protectors of the Papacy. He strongly opposes the occupation by the French troops of the town of Alatri, and has declared that if General Goyon wishes to occupy that place he must do so by force, as the Papal Government will never give its consent to the occupation.

#### AUSTRIA.

It is now stated that the Austrian Cabinet has resolved not to force the Hungarians to accept the Constitution of February last, but to be satisfied if they agree to the diploma of October, 1860. This resolution is said to have been taken in consequence of a declaration of the Chancellor for Hungary, to the effect that he would not remain in office unless concessions were made by the Government.

#### PRUSSIA.

Royal New-Year's receptions are the order of the day. The King of Prussia held one, and adopted a self-reliant tone. He alluded to the death of Prince Albert, and to the threatening aspect with which the new year opened. "The whole world," said his Majesty to the Ministers, "presents eventualities the possible development of which renders it our duty to stand unitedly together, and this shall certainly be done."

A recent telegram from Berlin states that Prussia has stipulated that minor States, desirous of entering into closer alliance with herself, shall give up the direction of their armies to the reigning Princes of the House of Hohenzollern, and also their diplomatic relations with foreign States. She assumes, however, that the present institutions shall continue for all recusant States. The promulgation of this news has created a sensation in diplomatic circles.

#### RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The University of St. Petersburg has again been closed. The students are permitted, however, to pursue their studies at other universities of the empire, and the poor students will have pecuniary assistance afforded by the Emperor to defray the expense of their journey. The professors may, with the sanction of the authorities, be reinstated in their former posts when the new regulations are promulgated.

The sentence upon Mgr. Bialobrzewski has been commuted by the Emperor of Russia to one year's imprisonment in a fortress. The Emperor, according to a telegram from St. Petersburg, has ordered all due respect to be paid to the age and clerical character of the venerable prisoner.

Mgr. Felinski, Catholic Archbishop of St. Petersburg, has been appointed Archbishop of Warsaw. It is expected that the state of siege in Poland will be raised.

It is reported at Warsaw that Prince Czartoryski has had a private audience of the Pope, in which his holiness expressed his decided disapproval of the proceeding of M. Bialobrzewski in closing the churches of Warsaw.

Correspondence from Russia speaks of an intention on the part of the Emperor to abolish the system of corporal punishment for offences committed among the poorer classes of society. The first step of reform is to be the suppression of this shameful mode of punishment as applied to females; and it is stated that the Minister of the Interior has already issued a circular to all the local authorities of the country, notifying the fact that the system is to be abolished as regards women, and directing that pending the adoption of a formal decree the practice be discontinued.

#### PORTUGAL.

The Infante Dom John expired on the afternoon of the 27th at the Belem Palace. The Government, on account of the excited state of the public mind,

would not allow the castle guns to be fired, as customary on the occasion of the death of a member of the Royal family.

King Luiz is said to be unwell, and his Majesty Dom Augusto, whose health was improving, is reported to have had a relapse.

Vigorous measures were taken by the Government to suppress the late riots. One hundred persons were apprehended.

On the 28th a *post-mortem* examination was held on the body of Prince John. Nothing resulted to cause the slightest suspicion of poison. The appearance of the body was in every respect similar to that of a person who had died of typhoid fever. A chemical analysis will be made of the intestines and fluids, all of which have been sealed in jars and placed in charge of the Commandant of the Palace. The intelligent portion of the public are more satisfied, and the course adopted has, to some extent, put a stop to the late painful rumours.

In consequence of the successive calamities which have befallen the Portuguese Royal family a bill has been presented to the Cortes annulling the renunciation of the right of succession to the throne made by the Princesses Maria Anna and Antonia; and providing that, in the event of the present King's death, Dom Ferdinand, his father, should be Regent.

#### MEXICO.

A telegram from Madrid announces that the Spanish squadron in the Mexican waters is to await the arrival of General Prim before commencing operations.

Five vessels of the French naval expedition to Mexico had arrived at Martinique up to the 11th of December.

A despatch from the Gulf of Mexico confirms the news of the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the Mexican troops. On the 8th of December the Spanish forces took possession of the fortress of St. Jean d'Ulloa without firing a shot. It was not thought that any further military operations would take place till the arrival of the combined forces of England and France.

The Mexican advices of the *New York Tribune* report the ultimatums alleged to have been sent in to the Mexican Government by the Ministers of England and France, after the Congress had rejected the Convention signed by the President and Sir Charles Wyke.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The advices from the Cape are to November 21. Political affairs were quiet. The Separation League was dormant, and was losing what little influence it had acquired. It was expected, however, to make another attempt next session. Native affairs were progressing more satisfactorily than for some time past. There was no longer immediate fear of war between the Free States and Mosesh. Sir Walter Currie, with a strong force of mounted police, was in the Transkei territory, in order to overawe Krali, who had been somewhat restless. Adam Kok and his Griquas were peacefully migrating to Noman's Land. It had been arranged to leave the claims of Natal to the disputed locations untouched. The rumours of war in Natal with Cetywayo were unfounded.

#### INDIA.

Bombay papers to the 12th December have been received. Lord Canning had decided on leaving for England before the close of that month. He had abandoned his intention of visiting the Godavery and Burinab. His remaining in Calcutta would expedite the inauguration of the new councils and the high Courts. Mr. Laing had arrived in Calcutta on the 30th November.

The Kurrachee papers declare that Nana Sahib, of Bithoor, disguised as a fakir, has been apprehended in that city. The public of India have often been deluded by similar tales, and this time they appear to be incredulous.

Salabut Khan, the murderer of Major Burton, is to be hanged at Kotah.

Colonel Baird Smith is returning home on account of ill-health, arising from overwork.

A resolution of the Governor-General creates a Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces.

Lieutenant Stewart, of her Majesty's 28th Regiment, has been murdered by his native servant at Nuseerabad.

In Chota Nagpore cultivable waste lands with an excellent cotton soil may be obtained on twenty years' leases, rent free for three years, at the rate of half a rupee an acre all round. The plateau is from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the sea-level.

A letter from Cabool states that Sultan Ahmed Jan, the ruler of Herat, has established friendly relations with Afzul Khan, the Dost's son, and resolved to throw off his allegiance to Persia.

The railway to Tanjore was opened for traffic on Monday, Dec. 2. The length of line now in operation (Negapatam to Tanjore) is forty-eight miles, and it is expected that the remaining portion to Trichinopoly (thirty miles) will be opened in February.

A telegram from Point de Galle, dated Dec. 17, says:—"Colonel Baird Smith died on the 13th inst., on board the Candia."

#### CHINA.

The following is a telegram from Pekin, dated Nov. 13th, received *via* St. Petersburg:—"The Emperor has arrived here. Prince Kung has been appointed Regent of the Empire. The Supreme



Council, the members of which were hostile to Europeans, has been dissolved. Sub-Shun, President of the Finance Department, has been publicly executed. Two other influential personages have strangled themselves by order of the Emperor."

The following has been received by telegraph from Alexandria:—

"CANTON, Dec. 30.—A coup d'état has taken place at Peking. The members of the Cabinet have been imprisoned. A new Ministry has been formed under the presidency of Prince Kung."

#### AUSTRALIA.

The overland mail has arrived at Suez. The following telegram is from Alexandria:—

"MELBOURNE, Nov. 25.—The shipments of gold since the departure of the last mail amount to 149,430 ounces."

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

M. Thiers has been spoken of as one of the future schoolmasters of the Prince Imperial.

The cultivation of cotton is making great progress in Turkey. A large quantity is coming in from the interior.

LOSS OF A STEAMER AND 470 PASSENGERS.—A sad shipwreck has occurred on the Brazilian coast at Rio. The steamer *Hermes*, from Rio, with passengers for Macahe, struck upon a rock and foundered. Some sixty passengers reached the shore safely; the remainder (470) perished.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUMTER AT CADIZ.—The privateer *Sumter*, with the officers and crew (forty-two persons in all) of three Federal merchant vessels which she had destroyed at sea, arrived off Cadiz on the 5th, and solicited permission to enter the port. The American Consul demanded that this request should be refused; but the Government having been consulted, the *Sumter* was admitted into the port, without being saluted.

THE "NEW YORK INDEPENDENT."—Henry Ward Beecher, in the last number of the *New York Independent*, announces that he has assumed its editorial management. The gentlemen who, in consequence of a change of proprietorship, now withdraw, are the Rev. Drs. Leonard Bacon, Joseph P. Thompson, and R. S. Storrs, jun. They have conducted that journal for thirteen years with signal ability, and will still give it the aid of their pens. The writings or preachings of Mr. Beecher have so long filled a considerable part of the *Independent's* columns that no change in the principles or spirit of the paper will ensue from this change of editorship.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.—Advices from the Cape state that no fresh news had been received from Dr. Livingstone, but a very interesting party had left, the week before the *Norman* sailed, to join the missionaries and explorers. Among them were Mrs. Livingstone, the doctor's wife; Miss Mackenzie, the bishop's sister; and several other ladies; two additional missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. Burrup and Hawkins; the Rev. J. Stewart, of the Free Church of Scotland, to examine the country for himself, and to report to his church, if possible, at the next General Assembly in Edinburgh; and Mr. Rae, the engineer of the Livingstone expedition, who was going up in charge of the new steamer, the *Lady Nyassa*. The whole party left Cape Town by the mail steamer *Waldensian*, for Natal. There they were to join a Glasgow barque, the *Ethen Ellen*, which was bound direct for the Zambesi. News from the interior announces the death of Dr. Holden, the traveller, from fever. [The small paddle-steamer Investigator, Commander Macleod, R.N., fitted out at Woolwich for Dr. Livingstone's expedition on the Zambesi, on Monday received one corporal and a couple of privates, Royal Marine Light Infantry, and is expected to go to sea during the week.]

RELIGION OF THE NEGROES.—The Port Royal correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, in a letter dated the 3rd December, writes as follows:—"Prayer-meetings are held by the contrabands in camp almost every night. The building in which they gather is often surrounded by a crowd of soldiers, listening to the quaint fervour of the devotions with silent and interested attention. From these soldiers you will hear no word of ridicule—nothing like mockery or contempt for the unlettered simplicity which fears not to ask ignorantly while it asks trustfully and truly. The men whose daily lives leave no hour unstained with oaths, and with the coarse brutality of speech which is worse than profanity, pass with clean lips and silently wondering if not reverent thoughts from the religious assemblies of the negro, whom they have been taught to regard as cursed of God, despised of men, and destitute of social and political rights. Accepting the pro-slavery dogmas of commercial pulpits, and adopting the atheistic politics of an unprincipled party, what room was left them for religious faith or belief in humanity? Yet they cannot resist the feeling which this prayerful earnestness inspires, nor repel the conviction it brings that they have been taught a lie. Does any friend of Southside theology reply that only by means of slavery have these negroes been instructed in religious truth? Let him listen to that old man who is thanking God out of the depths of his soul that at last they can meet together for worship without fear or restraint—thanking God and us that he is permitted now to pray aloud!"

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—A Naples letter, of the 28th ult., says:—"The destruction of a city which numbered 22,000 inhabitants is a startling fact. Covered with snow, vomiting ashes still like a ten-thousand horse-power factory chimney, with a

ruined city lying at its feet,—such is the spectacle which Vesuvius at this moment presents. The number of fugitives was 15,000 only, several thousand having returned to their houses on the confines of the bed of lava on which the greater part of the Torre is built. One old woman I saw who had taken up her dwelling in a house which was rent from top to bottom, and almost leaning against the poles which were put as props to the arches on which it rested. I stopped and spoke to a thriving shopkeeper who was looking out eagerly for customers. 'What can I do?' he said; 'I have 20,000 ducats invested here, and I must look after them.' Of the carabinieri I heard only golden opinions,—their praise was in every man's mouth: and I must express my opinion that even in England greater order could not have been preserved, fewer acts of violence committed; or that the Government and local authorities could not have lavished more care and attention than have been displayed in Torre del Greco on this sad occasion. General La Marmora has been down several times to inspect; and the National Bank, according to last night's *Gazette*, has contributed 5,000 lire, and opened a subscription for the relief of the poor."

#### THE EMBASSY TO MADAGASCAR.

"A Member of the Embassy" that left the Mauritius to congratulate King Radama II. on his accession to the throne, gives in the *Times* a very interesting account of the trip and of the events that preceded and followed the new King's elevation. He confirms the statement that Radama's cousin, Ramboasalama, who attempted to usurp the throne, was not killed, but is in "honourable captivity," though he has still many adherents in the capital. King Radama II. has begun his reign upon the broad principle that he will not shed blood. The only way in which the King resented the attempt to supplant him was by causing a number of the followers of Ramboasalama to be branded on the forehead and banished into a distant province. The writer fully confirms all that has been said as to the ferocious character of the late Queen Ranavalona and her bloody persecutions of the Christians:—

The experience of the Embassy goes far to substantiate thoroughly the statements made by former travellers with regard to the wholesale massacres perpetrated under the Queen's authority. One officer, high in rank, told me that during a very few years that he had been engaged in active service he had seen, in the aggregate, at least 100,000 men put to death after successful actions. No prisoners were kept; the men were immediately slaughtered in a systematic way, 1,000 at a time, and the women and children were sold as slaves. The Hovah officer who related this to me added, in an innocent way, that he could not bear to see fathers and children, husbands and wives, separated, and he used to weep sometimes. This fact came to the Queen's ears, and he was no longer sent on such expeditions. The tribe of Bessileos is that which principally suffered from the Queen's barbarities. Their province is nearly due south of the Hovahs' legitimate territory.

The persecutions among the Christians are really astonishing in their details. The reports of former travellers are, as far as my experience went, perfectly trustworthy in this respect also. Chain gangs of from fifteen to twenty hapless beings used to perambulate the country dependent upon chance for their subsistence. When death relieved one of them from his grievous burden of life the vacant chain was dragged about by the remainder, and this continued until the chain had done its cruel work.

I had a visit from several Christians the night before leaving Antananarivo. One was a poor old woman, about seventy years of age. She had, eleven years before, been chained together with seventeen other victims. They died one by one, and she for four years had dragged the vacant chain after her. The iron collar had worn deeply into her neck, and the mark of the chain was also plainly visible on her ankle. I saw several others who had been sufferers in a similar way. They had been released only two months before, at the accession of the King.

It is difficult to ascertain how many Christians were put to death; some say 2,000, others a great many more. They were usually crucified, being bound on with cords, and stoned while on the cross. The crag mentioned by former travellers, down which those charged with any crime were thrown, is about fifty or sixty feet in perpendicular height; the face of the rocks continues at a steep incline for about 300 feet. The whole is overgrown with prickly pear.

The Embassy took six days to reach the capital, and passed through very fine and peculiar scenery, and good grazing districts. The forests resound with the cry of various kinds of lemurs, which cannot be tamed. The rivers and lakes abound with alligators, of the boldness and size of which many stories are told. Timber of the finest description and greatest variety is to be met with, including the tree termed "Volum Bodipina," which exceeds in beauty the finest rosewood. It is closer in grain and much more durable, and is considerably heavier than water. Madagascar abounds in gums, some of them of the most curious description. The following is a description of the entrance into the capital of Madagascar:—

About eight o'clock on the morning of the 16th of October we were met by a deputation who were sent to escort us to the dwellings we were to occupy during our stay. The officers composing it were five in number; three of them were officers of the palace, each dressed in a fancy uniform, consisting of a blue velvet tail coat, with gold lace in profuse abundance; black cocked hat, with plumes of red and white feathers; and dark-coloured trousers, with broad gold stripe: one of them was very pleasing in appearance, with a clear olive complexion and a European cast of countenance. Horses were brought from the capital for us to ride, that being intended as an especial honour. It is almost needless, after the idea of the country that the report will convey,

to add that it is impracticable for horseflesh. Even the immediate approach to the capital is for some distance along a narrow path through a ricefield, which, of course, is a swamp. For a greater distance it consists of a steep hill, with occasional gullies two or three feet deep, and projecting rocks of granite of an equal height, impeding one's progress, toilsome enough at the best.

Until we reached the foot of the hill on the summit of which the city stands we were followed and hedged in by the wondering populace. It was quite a novel sight for them. For thirty years no European had reached the capital with the good will of the Sovereign, much less at his invitation. In one or two instances permission had been unwillingly accorded to visit the capital, but a date at which the stay of the foreigner (whoever he might be) should terminate was always stipulated. The people were clad in the simple flowing white garment known as the lamba. When we commenced to ascend the lookers-on contrived to perch themselves on the high steep banks between which the approach to the city had been made. They seemed, so to speak, piled on each other in order to get a satisfactory view of us as we passed. About half-way from the capital we were met by another deputation, accompanied by a body of soldiers in scarlet uniform and a band of music. We halted while the body of troops were drawn up and presented arms. The band played "God Save the Queen" while we were all standing, dissolving under the vertical rays of the sun.

No description of Antananarivo has as yet been published which conveys at all an adequate idea of its appearance. The most prominent object is the Palace, which is an astonishing structure. In consequence of the death of the Queen, and the Court still being in mourning, no person is permitted to enter it. It is three storeys high, with a roof of immensely lofty pitch, surmounted by an eagle, with expanded wings, executed in bronze. There are massive wooden balconies, corresponding to each storey, with heavy balustrades painted red. The shutters are arranged so that no opening can be seen, and fitted so perfectly that we could form no idea how many windows or doors there were. The pillars supporting the balconies are enormously heavy-looking, and are said to consist each of one piece of wood. The centre support of the roof is also said to be one spar 120 feet high. I have seen trees in the central forest quite capable of furnishing such a spar. The great marvel is how, being of one piece of wood, it can have been brought a distance of seventy or eighty miles along the most difficult part of the country, over very steep mountains, and through devious mountain gorges. The proportions of this building are, of course, hidden as one approaches the city by the multitude of smaller houses and huts around it.

It is difficult to estimate what the population of Antananarivo can be. No information could be obtained on that point. I should imagine it to be about 30,000. The neighbourhood of the city, it must be born in mind, is very thickly peopled, every little hill having a village on its summit.

The view from the heights is very extensive, but bounded on all sides by high mountains. Rice-fields are numerous in the vicinity of the capital, but there is, nevertheless, a sterile appearance consequent upon the absence of all trees. There is not a tree for thirty miles in any direction around Antananarivo. It is said that all the forest within that distance was cut down in order to prevent a hostile force from drawing near and finding the capital unprepared through ignorance of its approach.

When we at last entered the capital we had to thread our way, accompanied by the officers and a multitude, which contrived to disperse itself into every nook and corner available for the purpose of overlooking us, the tops of mud walls being preferred. All this time a deafening noise was going on—a Babel of many voices—each individual voice being used *con amore*; and although the officers did their utmost to calm the enthusiasm of the populace by administering energetic kicks on all sides, yet I am bound also to state that the obedience they met with was not such as I should have imagined the persuasive character of the late Queen would have inculcated.

Some of the King's officers speak English, and were educated in England thirty-five years ago; among the number is the King's present Chief Secretary, who has a perfect knowledge of English, and uses idiomatic phrases with entire accuracy.

During many conversations with him I never knew him hesitate for a word. He is also familiar with the French language, and readily renders it into English. His is by no means a singular instance of ability and acuteness in the Malgache character. The King received the mission most cordially. He inquired repeatedly after the health of her Majesty, and desired the Chief Secretary to make inquiries about Viscount Palmerston, who seems an especial favourite at Madagascar. The King is short in stature, and has a mild, amiable countenance. The Queen, who was present both at the first and final reception of the mission, has a most intelligent face, a high forehead, and a head well set on. She carries herself with a becoming natural dignity.

It has been currently reported that the King is a Christian. It is premature to say so now, but there is ground to hope that he will become so. At present he professes a sort of Deism, which his Chief Secretary has engrafted upon him.

Since the King's accession a school has been established at Antananarivo, and, considering the short time it has been established, it bids fair to be productive of great good. At the time of my visit there were eighty children; they were taught to read and write, and a few of them were making progress in English, under the tuition of a Malgache schoolmaster.

JOHN WESLEY AND HIS SERVANT.—Some of John Wesley's repartees were wonderfully good. Michael Fenwick, his servant, and sometimes preacher, complained that though always travelling with him, his (Fenwick's) name was never mentioned in the published "journal." To remove this reproach, in the very next number Wesley said, "I left Epworth with great satisfaction, and about one preached at Clayworth. I think none were unmoved but Michael Fenwick, who fell fast asleep under an adjoining hayrick."



## THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

The Sultan, on hearing of Prince Albert's death, sent off at once to the Queen of England an autograph letter of condolence, having previously telegraphed to her Majesty the expression of his deepest sympathy.

The form of a proposed Metropolitan Memorial to the late Prince Consort is being widely discussed. One of the suggestions is the erection of a Museum at South Kensington, to take the place of the present temporary buildings. Mr. Cole, of the South Kensington Museum, has proposed the establishment of an Industrial University to commemorate the public services of his late Royal Highness. The degrees and honours would be granted for specific success in subjects technically applied. A miner from Durham or Cornwall might acquire his degree in mining only; a chemist from Manchester, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, or the Staffordshire Potteries might take honours in chemistry only. So, the agriculturist in agriculture, the builder in construction, and the civil and mechanical engineer in engineering, &c. Degrees might be conferred in the fine arts of architecture, painting, and sculpture, when combined with industrial application, and perhaps honours for musical acquirements should be given.

The Lord Mayor is taking steps to organise a public movement, with a view to perpetuate the memory of the lamented Prince Consort by the erection in the City of a suitable memorial. A public meeting of the citizens will take place shortly, but in consequence of the unavoidable absence from town of influential persons at this season, the day is not fixed.

An influential meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester was held on Monday morning in the Mayor's parlour, the Mayor (Thomas Goadsby, Esq.), in the chair. The Lord Bishop of Manchester proposed the following resolution:—

That this meeting, expressing their profound regret at the great national loss recently sustained, resolve to erect within this city a fitting and enduring monument to perpetuate the memory of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Mr. Thomas Bazley, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. An influential committee was appointed to collect subscriptions, and to determine upon the mode in which the funds should be invested. Suggestions were made as to the form the memorial should take. The Mayor said that if the committee should determine to erect model cottages, or to invest the money in scholarships, he should give 100*l.*; but if they determined on the erection of a marble statue, he should give 500*l.* Several gentlemen put down their names for 50*l.*, and about 700*l.* was contributed in the room.

Meetings are being held in various places to adopt addresses of condolence to her Majesty on her late bereavement. On Friday the Australian and New Zealand colonists met at the London Tavern for that purpose. On the same day a public meeting of the inhabitants of Southwark, convened by the High Bailiff, in answer to a very numerous signed requisition, was held.

The *Gazette* publishes numerous addresses of condolence from all parts of the country. A working men's address of sympathy with her Majesty has been agreed to by the workmen employed at the Chillington Company's Works, Wolverhampton. It concludes by stating:—

We would especially remember his (the late Prince's) distinguished efforts to promote the welfare of the "sons and daughters of toil" by establishing model cottages, while recognising at the same time his unwearied application to all objects for the development of the liberal arts and sciences; but in nothing which his hand and heart adorned do we consider his conduct more conspicuous than the devotedness to your Majesty's person and your Royal children. We humbly pray that an all-wise and benign Providence may long spare them to tread in the footsteps of their fond and noble sire, and that they may be a comfort to your Majesty in this your dark hour of affliction and trial. That the "God of patience, and consolation, and of hope" may be your friend and supporter under your very severe domestic affliction, is the devout and fervent aspiration of your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects.

The annual festival of the *employés* of Mr. Harper Twelvetroes was held in the New Lecture Hall, Bromley-by-Bow, on Monday evening last, Jan. 6. About 500 persons connected with the firm sat down to tea, and at the public meeting afterwards spirited addresses were delivered by several of the principal members of Mr. Twelvetroes' establishment. An address of condolence to her Majesty, on the death of the lamented Prince Consort, was moved by Mr. Twelvetroes and seconded by Mr. Joseph A. Horner, and will, we understand, be forwarded in due course to the Home Secretary for presentation to the Queen.

In the course of a sermon on the death of the late Prince Consort, preached at Union Chapel, Islington, the Rev. Henry Allon said:—A relative of Mr. Angell James entered an apartment at Osborne which the Queen and the Prince had just left. A book was lying upon the table, which they had evidently been reading; it was the "Anxious Inquirer," many copies of which were distributed by the Prince amongst the servants and the poor around. The preacher also mentioned the interesting incident of the last sermon heard at Balmoral, the Prince's habit of reading the Scripture and praying with his family, and the calm, intelligent faith and trust of his last hours.

Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., presided at the annual general meeting of the members and friends of the Exeter School of Art on Monday last. Before proceeding to the business of the evening, the hon. gentleman paid a noble tribute to the memory of

the late Prince Consort, whose enlightened patronage of art has already effected so great a revolution in the public taste of England. "Prince Albert gave not only his money," said Sir Stafford Northcote, "but his time and thoughts, not to the purchase of a certain number of designs and works of art, but to the creation of a feeling for art, the establishment of education in art throughout the kingdom, and what he did was to work himself. It was a work for which the whole nation would be grateful to the latest age, for that work had really taken root among us and was growing,—a work for which he would be remembered to the last generation in England, because he planted amongst us a tree that was bearing fruit."

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Robert Forster, Samuel Fox, and William Allen, had an interview on Friday afternoon with the Home Secretary, Sir G. Grey, Bart., to present an address from the Society of Friends, expressive of sympathy with her Majesty in her recent bereavement.

The Rev. J. H. Wilson, who was so long connected with the ragged-school and church at Aberdeen, stated some pleasing facts in reference to the Royal family in a funeral sermon preached at Barbican Chapel. The Queen and Prince took a personal interest in the Ragged Kirk, gave several donations towards its support, and engrafted some of the school-plant on their own schools at Balmoral and Windsor. Mr. Wilson spoke in strong terms of the Christian character of the Prince, evinced in various ways, especially during the past nine years. His attendance on the means of grace was exemplary; stormy indeed would be the day before it prevented the presence of the Royal pair at Crathie church, whither the Queen usually walked leaning upon the arm of the Prince. But a few weeks before the Prince last left Balmoral, he (Mr. Wilson) received a sum of money to distribute among deserving objects, the only condition being that the name of the Prince was not to be mentioned.

In a sermon preached at Windsor the Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kensington, made the following interesting statement respecting the Queen and late Prince Consort:—

About two or three days after the marriage I met the young wedded pair in a little pony-chaise; there might be a servant or two, but that was all. They looked so fair, so pure, so lovely, so devoted to each other, it might have made a strong man—thinking of life and its casualties—weep for fear whilst he smiled with joy. But God shielded them both for more than twenty years, and made them happy in each other—a good wife, a good husband—consecrating themselves amidst queenly and princely cares to the wise education of their children. And I have had means of knowing that in arrangements of a domestic and private kind, the religious character of persons employed has been an additional recommendation to the Royal favour, quite as much on the side of the husband as the wife. Many brought into frequent contact with the illustrious departed (some present in the congregation), who knew him well and lament him much, have testified their high esteem for his private character. Into the privacy of his last hours it is not for us to intrude. I know not much more than what may be gathered from the public prints. I would only say that, throughout, though suffering much, he showed his deep affection for his loving wife, and urged her, for the sake of her family and the nation, to bear up under the heavy stroke of bereavement. And now "his days are past." Time is with him gone by for ever, and we hope and trust he is now reaping the bliss of eternal life. The Gospel as taught in this Book—as illustrated in the life and writings of Martin Luther—as preached by Evangelical clergymen—as expressed in devout hymns sung in the Royal Chapel—he knew full well. No other ground of hope is there for prince or peasant but one, and we trust that on that one ground of a sinner's confidence before a holy God our honoured Prince placed his feet, and stood strong in faith when the last hour came. No words are more strikingly illustrative of his death than those of the text, "My purposes are broken off." He was a superior man—one of comprehensive views, of far-sighted intelligence, of earnest purpose. He devoted himself to works of peace, especially to the patronage and encouragement of art, with its harmonising and elevating influence. The great advance made in public taste during the last twenty years, the application of the principles of true art to common manufactures, are in a great measure, I believe, attributable to Prince Albert. Instead of giving up his time to gaiety and dissipation—instead of engaging in political intrigues which might have been a curse to his adopted country—he bent the forces of his accomplished mind and vigorous understanding upon the elevation of England to a higher rank than she had ever filled, as the patron and producer of what is fair and lovely in the forms and colours of artistic manufactures. Not, however, to the neglect of other things, such as the improvement of the dwellings of the poor, the encouragement of ragged schools, and the support of various other benevolent institutions; and out of the past now spring up plans for the future. In Kensington and Windsor he was doing much. The magnificent Horticultural Garden was an object to him of special interest. The Exhibition of 1862 may be called a child of his. It largely occupied his thoughts. His name is indissolubly connected with it, and his death will throw a dark shadow over the day of its opening. The preacher urged several practical lessons, and especially the cultivation of sympathy with the widowed Queen and the bereaved family; observing, with regard to the fatherless children:—"Those old enough to do so, we are glad to hear, are bearing their part well in the enduring of this trial, and in the supporting and comforting of their mother. The Prince of Wales feels his loss—realises his responsibility—has spoken words to some amongst us indicative of generous qualities, which I hope and pray will ripen into rich fruitfulness of good. He has avowed his determination to take his father's place, to walk in his steps, to befriend those whom he befriended, and to begin deeds of kindness where he left off."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been elected one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, in the room of the late Sir J. Graham.

## THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

At a meeting of the Council, specially summoned, on Thursday last, the following autograph letter from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was received:—

Osborne, Dec. 28, 1861.

Gentlemen,—Prostrated with overwhelming grief, and able, at present, to turn her thoughts but to one object, the Queen my mother has constantly in her mind the anxious desire of doing honour to the memory of him whose good and glorious character the whole nation in its sorrow so justly appreciates.

Actuated by this constantly-recurring wish, the Queen has commanded me to recall to your recollection that her Majesty had been pleased to assent to a proposal to place a statue of herself upon the memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, which it was intended to erect in the New Horticultural Gardens.

The characteristic modesty and self-denial of my deeply-lamented father had induced him to interpose to prevent his own statue from filling that position, which properly belonged to it, upon a memorial to that great undertaking which sprang from the thought of his enlightened mind, and was carried through to a termination of unexampled success by his unceasing superintendence.

It would, however, now, her Majesty directs me to say, be most hurtful to her feelings were any other statue to surmount this memorial, but that of the great, good prince, my dearly-beloved father, to whose honour it is in reality raised.

The Queen, therefore, would anxiously desire that, instead of her statue, that of her beloved husband should stand upon this memorial.

Anxious, however humbly, to testify my respectful and heartfelt affection for the best of fathers, and the gratitude and devotion of my sorrowing heart, I have sought, and have with thankfulness obtained, the permission of the Queen my mother to offer the feeble tribute of the admiration and love of a bereaved son, by presenting the statue thus proposed to be placed in the gardens under your management.

I remain, gentlemen, yours,

ALBERT EDWARD.

To the Council of the Horticultural Society.

The above letter having been read, the Council resolved—"That, under the lamentable and afflicting circumstances in which the Council are placed by the irreparable loss which they, in common with the nation, have sustained by the decease of their late president, the gracious offer of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should be accepted; but at the same time he should be assured that they contemplate the loss of her Majesty's statue with very great regret."

The committee for the erection of a memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851 have also held a meeting, at which they resolved to comply with the request made by the Prince of Wales, that he should be permitted to surmount the memorial with a statue of his illustrious father, and have, in their turn, placed at the Prince's disposal the bronze statue of the Queen, which, but for the expression of her Majesty's wish to the contrary, would have occupied the place of honour.

## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

The Exhibition building is making marvellous progress. The eastern dome rapidly approaches completion, all the heavy work being now nearly completed, and the western one, which it must be remembered was begun seven weeks later, is exceedingly well advanced. In this portion of the works, the great ribs are half finished all round, and their remaining halves lie ready close at hand. Nobody of course expects that the domes will be actually finished by the 12th February, nor will it be necessary that they should be so, as the work to be commenced on that day is the receipt of goods, and for that the building is sufficiently advanced already. The French court, the nave, and the picture-gallery are all complete, and goods might be stored in them without any inconvenience. A portion of the men who were employed on the loftier and more dangerous work were paid sixpence an hour, whilst those who worked on *terra firma* received only fivepence. The latter struck, and were immediately discharged, but double the number immediately applied for employment, so that there was not a moment's cessation in the works.

The nave may be said to be finished, with the exception of the colouring, which yet remains to be decided on. The great travelling scaffold, the largest machine that perhaps ever ran on a railway, is kept moving up and down, and men perched on its various storeys paint a pillar blue here, and a cornice green there, in order to ascertain which colour would most successfully throw out the rather deficient light. The last colour that was tried was pink, and up to the present moment pink is still the favourite. The refreshment-rooms, which require an immense mass of very solid brickwork, do not show as much progress as other portions of the building, but as they will not be required until the opening, no uneasiness need be felt on their account. They will be both finished and supplied with their eatables and drinkables quite in time for the first influx of visitors. Of the annexes, one may be said to be nearly finished, and the other is in a promising state of progress; and as an indication that the works generally are well forward, it may be stated that the great entrances are now being finished, and that the principal staircase has been commenced. Another symptom of nearing the goal is that the issue of season tickets is ordered to commence next week, and that the whole of the staff are under orders to remove from the Strand to the new offices on the premises at the commencement of next month. Not



a single accident of any consequence occurred at the works during the past week, although the principal business was the rearing of the domes, which, of course, is looked upon as the most hazardous portion of the undertaking. There were upwards of 1,000 visitors on Saturday, of whom a very large proportion were French, and other foreigners.

An "opposition building," to hold some of the goods rejected from the International Exhibition, was talked of some time ago, without the smallest idea of such a thing being feasible. There is, however, said to be a scheme of this kind afoot. Disappointed exhibitors are said to have raised a sum of 50,000*l.*, and to be organising an independent display.

### Postscript.

Wednesday, January 8, 1862.

### THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

Lord Lyons had not received, up to the morning of the 26th, any answer to his communication of Lord Russell's despatch. He would wait for the answer till the 30th, and then withdraw with the Legation. The French Minister, M. Mercier, had communicated to Mr. Seward, on the 25th, M. Thouvenel's despatch, which has been already published. —*Daily News.*

### DETAILS OF THE EUROPA'S NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

(Per Europa via Queenstown.)

The steamships Edinburgh and Arago, with European news to December 12, were intercepted off Cape Race on December 21, and their news obtained.

The steamships Australasia and Persia, bringing European news to the 15th inst., were intercepted off Cape Race Dec. 23, and their news, including the intelligence of the death of the Prince Consort, was telegraphed.

The steamship Teutonia arrived at New York on Dec. 22, and the steamship America, after touching at Halifax on Dec. 23, where she left despatches for the British fleet, arrived at New York at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 24th inst., bringing the European mail of the 7th.

Great suspense continues to exist on the Trent question. The Washington correspondents of the New York journals furnish the most conflicting statements on the question at issue, so much so that their accuracy may well be doubted. A very general belief, however, has gained ground that Mr. Seward forwarded to Mr. Adams in London, one week after the seizure, despatches informing the British Government that Captain Wilkes acted without instructions from the Federal Government; and as it is supposed this information might perhaps modify the demands made by the British Government, an impression prevails that Lord Lyons has delayed the delivery of the despatches brought out by Captain Seymour, Queen's messenger, in the Europa, until he received further advices from England dated subsequently to Mr. Seward's despatch to Mr. Adams. These advices, it is supposed, may have been brought by the America, which arrived here this morning. The general popular feeling is undoubtedly extremely hostile to England and to the demands of the British Government. There is no doubt, however, that the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell would be accepted by the public as a necessity of the position the Federal Government is placed in with regard to the rebellion.

The following letter from a writer in the *Philadelphia Press* fully portrays the feeling of many Americans on this subject:—

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

England knows she is strong. This is our hour of weakness, and she may make it her opportunity to strike. She can now be arrogant and insulting, for now her arrogance and insults cannot be resisted. The northern coast is exposed to her large and powerful navy; our towns are not fortified; and she may bring desolation upon our people and our manufacturing interests. All this she knows. Her armaments are large and well appointed; her army has been increased almost to a war footing; she is prepared to throw large bodies of troops into the eastern and northern portions of our republic; Canada is filled with armed men; and the frontiers of Canada are simply so many garrisons. Our commerce is at her mercy. In the Mexican Gulf there is a large British fleet, which could render our newly gained strongholds on the Southern coast untenable, and accomplish the destruction of the brave men at Port Royal, Hatteras, and Santa Rosa Island. She may break our blockade, and entirely nullify our expeditionary operations. With the Potomac virtually blockaded, an immense army under Beauregard in our rear, Washington would probably fall. With the Chesapeake Bay open to any navy that may choose to enter, with a disloyal population in Maryland, with enemies along the Virginia and Atlantic coasts, England could precipitate a fearful series of disasters, and perhaps, with the aid of the Southern armies, turn the bloody tide of war upon the Northern States.

It may be, in view of all these grave considerations, and the sad necessities of the case, that in order to avoid a war, which could only end in our discomfiture, the Administration may be compelled to concede the demands of England, and perhaps release Messrs. Mason and Slidell. God forbid! but in a crisis like this we must adapt ourselves to stern circumstances, and yield every feeling of pride to maintain our existence. If

this contingency should ever arrive—and I am only speculating upon a disagreeable possibility—then let us swear—not only to ourselves but our children who come after us—to repay this greedy, insolent, and cowardly power with the retribution of a just and fearful vengeance. If England in our time of distress makes herself our foe and offers to be our assassin we will treat her as her foe, when we can do so untrammelled and unmenaced by another enemy.

If we do concede the demands of England, however, it will only be because we desire to crush this rebellion, as a duty we owe to mankind. It will be because we prefer to master the great evil, and do not wish to be alienated from our duty by an international and comparatively unimportant quarrel; it will be because we prefer national salvation to the gratification of any feeling of national pride. It will be a great act of self-denial. But when we come from this rebellion it will be with a magnificent army, educated and organised, and with the sense of this wrong weighing upon them; it will be with a navy competent to meet any navy upon the globe. It will be for us, then, to remember how England was our enemy in the day of our misfortune, and to make that remembrance a dark and fearful page of her history, and an eternal memory in our own.

At the annual dinner of the New England Society held at the Astor-house, in New York, Dec. 23, some of the speakers referred to the Mason and Slidell question. The following extracts from the speeches of the Hon. R. J. Walker and Mr. Evarts, the president of the society, give some idea of the popular feeling on this question. Mr. Walker did not advocate war with England, but if England, forgetting a common language, a common race, and a common history of liberty—if, forgetting all these things and her alleged principles of thirty years, she shall make herself the ally of that power which has derided all—then, if we do not fight her now, she will have sown the seeds of an everlasting hatred, and the time will come when the flag of the American Union shall float victoriously over every acre of British American soil. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) Mr. Evarts, in introducing the next regular toast, said that, as president of the society, he would remark upon a thought suggested by some words let fall by the hon. gentleman who had last spoken, that he was decidedly of the opinion that if, to this anxious quarrel thrust upon us by our haughty sister, there was to be added the frown of our jealous mother, we can settle the whole family quarrel now very nicely together. (Great hilarity and applause.)

Mr. Seward, who was unable to be present on the occasion, sent the following letter of excuse. This letter is dated December 11, before the receipt of the European advices on the Trent question.

Department of State, Washington,  
Dec. 11, 1861.

Dear Sir,—Pray present my apology to the sons of New England for declining their invitation to the New England dinner. My duties here allow me little enjoyment of the holidays. If it were an Old England dinner, instead of a New England feast, I would certainly strain a point to attend. I would like so good an opportunity to attempt to show to our cousins across the seas that there is no material benefit or moral influence that can accrue to us that will not also increase the prosperity and greatness of Great Britain, and that every disaster that befalls the United States is also pregnant with suffering and sorrow, sooner or later, to be borne by Great Britain.

Express my warmest acknowledgments to the committee, and believe me ever faithfully your friend,  
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.  
To C. A. Stetson, Esq., Astor-house.

### GENERAL NEWS.

No important military operations had taken place, but General Phelps was adopting means to circulate his anti-slavery proclamation among the non-slaveholding whites, whose loyalty it was specially intended to revive. 1,500,000 dols. had been voted by Congress for gun-boats on the western rivers—not lakes, as some have supposed.

On the 21st December the Kentucky Legislature, by a vote of 69 to 11, concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill reported by the House Committee on Federal relations, thanking the President for his modification of General Fremont's proclamation and Secretary Cameron's report, and requesting the President to dismiss Secretary Cameron from the Cabinet.

The *New York Tribune* says:—"The important treaty with Mexico, of which the outlines are before the Senate, is understood to contemplate a mortgage to the United States of all the public lands, including the Church property, estimated to be worth hundreds of millions, as security for the repayment of the 11,000,000 dols. which it is proposed that we lend for the satisfaction of the French and English creditors, whose fleets now threaten our neighbour."

The New York press generally make but little comment upon the death of Prince Albert, beyond giving his obituary. The *New York Times*, however, has the following remarks:—

The death of Prince Albert is without political significance. We might, indeed, speculate upon the possibility of a domestic calamity of this character diverting momentarily the attention of the British public from the war topic, but let us rather follow reverently to the grave this man, who, being a prince, knew also how to be a good citizen, a public benefactor, and an object of popular regard and respect. Thus much, indeed, is eminently due to the father from a people who so recently did honour to the son.

### THE EXPECTED ANSWER.

The intelligence now received thus brings us within five days of a crisis. The steamer Jura, which was to leave Portland on the 28th, is due at Londonderry to-day, and it is perhaps just physically possible that she may bring decisive news obtained

at Cape Race; but every probability is against such an arrival. The steamer America, which was to leave New York on New Year's-day, and is due at Queenstown on Monday next, the 13th, will certainly inform us either that Lord Lyons has left Washington, or that Messrs. Mason and Slidell are given up.

### THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

MADRID, Jan. 6 (evening).

The Government decided upon admitting the Sumter into the port of Cadiz, on condition that she would place the prisoners under the protection of Spain. It is rumoured that the American Consul will leave in consequence of this resolution.

### THE "PATRIE" AND THE "PAYS" ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

PARIS, Jan. 7.

The *Patrie* and *Pays* of this evening assert that the Washington Cabinet had offered to restore the Confederate Commissioners. The *Patrie* adds that this offer was made on condition that England should not recognise the South.

### ITALY.

TURIN, Jan. 7.

A reactionary movement has taken place at Castellamare, in Sicily. Troops have been despatched from Palermo to the scene of the disturbances. The population of Palermo is very excited, and has offered to co-operate with the Government in the suppression of the movement.

The reactionary band of Carbone has been dispersed.

### EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

TRIESTE, Jan. 7.

Advices received here from Athens to the 28th ult. state that a violent shock of earthquake had occurred along the northern coast of the Peloponessus. Athens was uninjured, but New and Old Corinth, Aigion, and Patras had been damaged. The Chambers at Athens had voted a sum of 10,000 drachmas to relieve the sufferers by this catastrophe.

### APPOINTMENT OF A NEW ARCHBISHOP FOR WARSAW.

ROME, Jan. 6.

To-day the Pope convoked a consistory, and appointed a new archbishop for Warsaw.

His Holiness will celebrate a funeral service for the late King of Portugal on the 14th inst.

It is now generally believed that the speedy fall of the Ricasoli Cabinet may be regarded as inevitable.

It is strongly denied by some of the Austrian journals that Austria contemplates any reduction of her military or naval strength. Her army and navy, some of these organs declare, are the very life of the Austrian empire, and cannot be weakened without the uttermost danger.

A proposal has been submitted to the Portuguese Chamber of Peers to the effect that the King be prayed to provide for the succession to the throne by arranging his marriage with the least possible delay. The proposal was submitted to a committee to consider and report to the Chamber.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg announces that Admiral Putiatin has been replaced in his functions of Minister of Public Instruction by M. de Golovnine. The latter is a man of moderate fortune, who has made his way by his own merits.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Lord Chancellor formally prorogued Parliament until Thursday, the 6th of February.

In the Windham lunacy inquiry yesterday several more witnesses were examined for the defence. They were chiefly domestic servants, who gave evidence respecting the alleged lunatic's conduct from childhood.

THE REV. MR. SPURGEON ON COUNTERFEITS.—The lecturer to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, yesterday evening, at Exeter Hall, was the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, and his theme was "Counterfeits." Mr. Gurney, M.P., was to have presided, but he was unavoidably absent, and the chair was occupied by Mr. C. L. Bevan. The hall was crowded, and amongst the gentlemen on the platform we noticed the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.; the Rev. W. Brock, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. W. M. Panshon, Rev. Dr. Kissen, &c.

### MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The fresh supply of English wheat to this morning's market was very moderate. The trade may be considered firm, as regards prices, both for red and white qualities; but sales, for the most part, progressed with considerable slowness. The show of samples of foreign wheat was not so extensive, yet the demand ruled inactive, on former terms. Floating cargoes of grain were in limited request, at late rates. Malting barley sold freely, at extreme currencies. Grinding and distilling sorts moved off slowly, at previous currencies. The malt trade was in a sluggish state, yet no change took place in prices. For oats, there was a steady demand, and the quotations were well supported. Beans—the supply of which was moderate—were dull, at Monday's decline in their value.



THE NONCONFORMIST:  
A FIRST-CLASS WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

EDITED BY EDWARD MIALI.

Price 5d. : Stamped, 6d.

The *Nonconformist* Newspaper was established in 1841. Its primary object has been to discuss and enforce the great principle that the Church of Christ should be self-governed and self-sustained, and that the relation of every subject of the realm to the government and laws, should be determined irrespectively of his religious profession. By the light of this principle, equally consonant with the spirit of the New Testament, the dictates of reason, and the teachings of experience, the *Nonconformist* comments upon all ecclesiastical events of the week which are of sufficient importance to interest the public. The value of its services in this respect has been generally recognised—and its influence as an organ of opinion has steadily increased year by year from the time of its commencement.

The Bicentenary of 1662 offers a peculiarly favourable occasion for bringing before the public the truths which it has been the leading aim of the *Nonconformist* to set forth and commend; and it is intended during the year to employ the best resources at the command of the Editor, in turning to useful account the deeply interesting events of that period, and in giving prominence to all movements connected with it.

Although the *Nonconformist* devotes special attention to all questions relating to religious liberty, it is by no means exclusively an ecclesiastical journal. It treats in a thoughtful spirit all the important political topics thrown to the surface by the events of the week, its tone and style of discussing which have gained for it a commanding position in the weekly press. Without assuming to be a religious newspaper, it aims to guide its political course by religious considerations, and, on all subjects of national interest, addresses itself, not to a class or a sect, but to intelligent and cultivated minds of all ranks and parties. Its views are those of advanced Liberalism, but in the support given to those views it is thoroughly independent.

The *Nonconformist* contains a careful digest of all the news of the week, arranged so as to give the fullest information on those current topics which are most prominent, and adapted to be read with interest in the family circle. Religious and ecclesiastical intelligence in relation to the various Nonconformist denominations is also a leading feature in its columns. Its reviews of books, &c., have sustained, by the ability, honesty, and impartiality with which they are written, the high reputation which the paper has acquired in other respects.

The long-established connexion of the *Nonconformist* makes it a very desirable medium for Advertisers.

The *Nonconformist* is published every Wednesday afternoon, and may be ordered of any Newsagent—unstamped, price 5d., or 21s. 8d. per annum; stamped, 6d., or 26s. per annum.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI, 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

\* \* The Publisher will be happy to supply, free of cost, copies of the above prospectus to any friends on application.

The Publication of the *Nonconformist* having been confided to ARTHUR MIALI, it will be his anxious aim to transact all the business connected with it, with accuracy, punctuality, and, to the fullest extent compatible with the interests of the paper, attention to the wishes of subscribers and advertisers. All debts now due on account of the *Nonconformist*, have, by arrangement with Mr. Nelson, the late publisher, been transferred, and become payable to him. It is requested, therefore, that cheques and post-office orders for the same should be drawn in favour of the present publisher, ARTHUR MIALI, 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line . . . . . A Shilling.

Each additional Line . . . Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. O."—We are as dissatisfied as himself with the inferior paper on which the *Nonconformist* is printed, but, as we explained last week, have for some time past been precluded from interfering in the matter. An entirely new and superior paper has been ordered, which we are sorry to find could not possibly be made in time for the present issue. Our next number will, we trust, give satisfaction in this respect to "W. O.," and to all our subscribers.

"Constant Reader."—It does not appear to us desirable to discuss the subject at the present moment.

\* \* We shall be much obliged to our friends who will kindly supply us with any local information bearing upon the Bicentenary of Bartholomew's day, the names of ejected ministers, and the circumstances attending the event.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1862.

SUMMARY.

THE question of peace or war with America still remains in suspense. The Europa has arrived with telegraphic news from New York to Dec. 26th, but up to that date the Federal Government had remained silent. Lord Lyons, in accordance with his instructions, had unofficially and in a friendly spirit informed Mr. Seward of the nature of Earl Russell's despatch, in the course of two or three interviews, but the Secretary of State gave no indication of the decision of the Government, and refrained from making any voluntary offer of reparation. On the 23rd, however, Lord Lyons formally delivered the British demand and assigned the 30th as the day till which he should await a reply. If the answer should not then have been satisfactory, he was to withdraw with the Legation. Up to the 26th, as we learn by telegraph, the Federal Government had made no reply. But on the previous day M. Mercier had communicated the French note, and General Scott was at Washington to throw his weight into the scale in favour of peace. By Monday next at latest, the definite reply of the Washington Cabinet will have arrived in this country, and on Tuesday a Cabinet Council will be held to discuss it.

The accounts by the Europa, though somewhat conflicting, lead on the whole to the conclusion that the Southern Commissioners will be surrendered. The tone of the New York press, as well as public opinion generally, was that every sacrifice must be made to preserve peace. This is the impression conveyed by the mercantile letters by this mail, and this conviction was so strongly and unanimously expressed as to lead to a rise in our money market yesterday, and to large investments in the funds. The delay of the Washington Government in giving the formal reply to the demands of our Cabinet is easily accounted for. The state of public feeling in the North would only warrant the President in yielding as a last resort. Mr. Seward would evidently wish to appear as surrendering Messrs. Sidel and Mason as the only alternative of a war with Great Britain. He has had to consider not only the justice or injustice of the British demand, but American opinion. And all the later accounts indicate that the public were being prepared to view the rendition of the prisoners as an inevitable necessity, arising out of the position of the country in regard to the civil war. There is abundant evidence that the North is as earnest as ever in carrying on the war against the South, and it seems almost certain that this consideration will override every other, and induce the Federal Government to accept the humiliation of submitting to the demands of Great Britain. We may therefore confidently hope that the reply now coming across the Atlantic will put an end to all fear of war between the American Union and England. The subsequent receipt of the Austrian and Prussian notes will go far to allay the bitterness of American feelings, by showing that the Trent outrage was condemned, and the British claim supported, by the moral sense of the civilised world.

New Year's-day, so often a season of European expectation, has passed off very quietly, and leaves no sinister omens to create anxiety. The replies of the Emperor of the French to the various bodies who presented their congratulations were without special significance. To the Senate he threw out hints of the necessity of "perfecting the Constitution," and, by reminding the clergy that they must render to God that which is God's, and to Cæsar that which is Cæsar's, conveyed a rebuke of ecclesiastical agitation. This response, coupled with the violent language of the Pope on the reception of the Papal officers on his fête-day, would seem to imply that the days of his secular power are numbered. The comparison of the Emperor Napoleon to Absalom, the confident boast that the Papal Government would recover all it has lost, and the reiteration of the resolution to surrender nothing, show pretty clearly the relations between the Tuilleries and the Vatican, and that Pius IX.'s obstinacy must sooner or later be followed by his deposition as a temporal Prince.

The telegraph conveys important and gratifying news from China. The old obstructive party has fallen by a *coup d'état* at Peking, and Prince Kung, whose sympathies with European ideas have been so often exhibited, is made Regent of the empire. We may now hope that our relations with China will be established on a permanently peaceful footing.

Her Majesty, exercising that strong self-restraint she has been enabled to exhibit since her great bereavement, presided at a Privy Council on Monday last—meetings at which for

more than twenty years past the Queen was assisted or represented by the late Prince Consort. On this occasion Parliament was ordered to be prorogued to February 6th, then to meet "for the dispatch of business." Meanwhile, addresses of condolence, couched in terms of more than ordinary affection and sympathy, continue to pour in from all parts of the kingdom, and great eagerness is everywhere shown to commemorate the virtues of the lamented Prince in some enduring form. Manchester and Salford propose to raise statues of Prince Albert, but in the metropolis opinions are divided between an obelisk in Hyde-park, and an Industrial College with lectures, museums, and travelling scholarships—the latter being a favourite scheme of the deceased Prince. We should like to see some memorial, as the result of a penny subscription, which would enable the working classes to testify their respect for Prince Albert's memory.

The important case of the Bishop of Salisbury versus the Rev. Dr. Williams, one of the authors of "Essays and Reviews," was resumed yesterday in the Court of Arches. The decision, which will probably be given next week, does not involve the main issue—the question now before Dr. Lushington being whether the articles against Dr. Williams shall be admitted, or sent back for amendment. An impression prevails that a judicial decision on the merits of the case will by some means be evaded. It is worthy of note that the *National Review* contends that the proceedings are altogether illegal.

"UNLESS IT IS FORCED UPON US."

"Who wants war? There will be none, unless it is forced upon us?" A fortnight back, this was the cry which gained precedence over all other cries on this side the Atlantic. It now comes back to us as an echo from America. Nobody,—nobody, at least, who would not pick up, or hope to pick up booty from a war, but must wish to see that great scandal to humanity, to free institutions, and to the Christian faith—England and the Federal Union of America clutching with murderous intent at each other's throat—avoided, if possible. The expense, the bloodshed, the misery, the demoralisation of war with any country, at any time, in pursuit of any policy, may well bid sober men pause on the threshold, and ask their conscience, "Is this inevitable?" But war at this juncture between the Northern States and ourselves would be, on both sides, a war of impolicy, shame, and self-immolation, such as the world has never before witnessed.

"Who wants war?" We asked the question in England all the while we were being lashed up to the highest pitch of national passion. And we had certainly sufficient grounds for asking it. Our foe, in the event of hostilities, would be a nation with whom, spite of the noisy and reckless ravings of the baser portion of the mob and the press, we have more intimate connexion, we have more in common, whether in commerce, in kinship, in moral sentiment, in religious faith and enterprise, than with any other nation on the face of God's earth. We should be taking that foe at the greatest conceivable disadvantage, while he is straining every nerve, and with no immediate prospect of success, to crush a gigantic internal secession. We should be forced into an alliance with a slave power, to give it new vitality, at the very moment when, left to its own resources, it would assuredly totter to its fall, and thus, by one act of impetuous folly, dash to atoms the darling policy which English statesmen and the English people have, at untold cost, and for nearly half a century laboured to build up. Finally, it would be a practical surrender to Napoleon III. and to the restless and vain-glorious people whom he governs, of supreme influence in the councils of Europe, to govern the destinies of Italy, Hungary, Poland, Turkey, and shape them all in conformity with the fancied need of the Imperial dynasty.

"Who wants war?" The query now is going the round of America. Certainly, she has no good reason to wish for it. Magniloquent stump oratory, irresponsible and slap-dash newspapers, and the circulation through the groups which frequent the bars of all the grog shops of the Federation, of the question "Who's afraid?" can hardly blind the eyes of the quiet and thoughtful, but usually undemonstrative and silent majority, that a war with England at this crisis, whichever way it might end, would be tantamount to the instant annihilation of every hope they have cherished of reconstructing the Union, to the throwing away of all the advantages which, at immense sacrifices, they believe themselves to have gained, to the utter abandonment of a policy which has become a passion with them, and to the dispersion, once for all, of that gorgeous vision of the future with which they have been accustomed, for years past, to excite and gratify their national vanity. They



are beginning to see that the blight of slavery withered up their best energies, opportunities, and virtues—they are beginning to feel that the monster evil, so prolific of all other evils, may and must be grappled with—they are even rising to the moral heroism which so stupendous a struggle will require of them—and it is hardly conceivable, therefore, that they should do otherwise than, down in the deepest abyss of their hearts, deprecate a present war with England.

One might imagine that between two brave and enlightened nations brought face to face under these circumstances by the unauthorised deed of a petty sea officer, neither of them wishing for a rupture, both of them conscious that the first blow will shatter the fondest national purpose and policy of each, the merging of the present dispute in a bloody encounter would be impossible. The last mail serves to confirm rather than weaken our hopes that such will be the case. The danger, however, is not wholly yet past. Something evidently is wanting to give certainty to the hopes entertained of a pacific solution on both sides—otherwise why is the profession of a desire to avoid war qualified, both here and in America, by the exception "unless it is forced upon us"?

It is a curious and melancholy illustration of perverted national sentiment—this "unless it is forced upon us"—especially as matters stand at the present moment. Here is all Europe saying that a collision would be not only an awful, but an unnecessary calamity; that affairs may be arranged pacifically without loss of dignity to either nation; and that a resort to extremities, although it would unsettle everything as between other countries, would settle nothing as between the belligerents. For once, all the bystanders at all entitled to be heard, agree in urging a friendly termination of the difference. Who, then is there to force a war upon us? What? Nothing but an apprehension on either side, that to do right without fighting for it will be interpreted as succumbing to fear.

What a wretched state of international morality must that be which, in the latter half of the nineteenth century of the Christian era, makes the fear—nay, the certainty—of doing wrong secondary to the fear lest by doing right we should be supposed to be influenced by apprehension of evil consequences! What beggars we are in all that constitutes true greatness of soul, thus to deliver up our better selves to our worse selves—our nobler and more magnanimous, to our baser and more pusillanimous instincts and sentiments! For, after all, it is true of both countries in this dispute, that if they are forced into a war they will be forced into it by sacrificing their judgment to their pride. There would be no difficulty whatever in getting at the right of the pending difference if it were the first determination of both countries to do so, and if neither country would entertain the idea of previously settling another, but most irrelevant question—viz., which is the stronger of the two. Such, however, is the modern conception of national honour, that we are bound to fight lest we should be thought afraid to fight: and when both parties act up to this irrational conception, both will take refuge from the stings of conscience in the flattering delusion that a war has been forced upon us. So, indeed, on this supposition it will have been; but it will have been by our own moral cowardice.

Up to now, so far as we are aware, the British Government—we wish we could include the most prominent members of the British press—have not overstepped the limits of reason. They believe that a wrong has been done to England—they have expressed that belief to the Government at Washington—they have asked reparation. True it is that, pending the reply, they have made vigorous preparations for the defence of Canada, and it may be thought that such preparations have an offensive bearing towards the Government of the Federal States. It is not to be denied. But there is another side to this matter which it behoves us to bear in mind. The question at issue is exclusively an Imperial one—Canada is that portion of the British empire most exposed to a hostile incursion from America, and is entitled to look for protection. Winter, when it finally sets in, shuts out, or all but shuts out, the help which the Canadas would need from us in the event of war. The movements hitherto made have been precautionary only, and the myriads of people at home who have intimate ties with Canadian families will probably feel a sensible relief in the conviction that as much has been done to shield them against unhappy eventualities as the exigencies of the case will admit of. Thus far then, we must acquit the Cabinet of St. James of the charge of forcing a war upon the Americans.

But there may be a further test applied to British magnanimity by the reply made to our demand for reparation. The Lincoln Cabinet may repudiate all intention of insulting us—but

may, at the same time, deny that any violation of international law has been committed against us, and, consequently, decline to restore Messrs. Mason and Slidell with their secretaries to the protection of our flag. Much will depend on the spirit in which this is done. If there be a manifest determination to abide by the right when the right shall have been dispassionately and fairly ascertained—if there be a *bond fide* claim to be judged by the law of nations, and a pledge to obey it—and if the sincerity of such an appeal should be proved by a willingness to commit the prisoners to the custody of an indifferent Power until the point shall be decided—then we cannot see how we can be justified in insisting upon more, as we cannot see how the Americans can be justified in offering less. Should they go thus far, we trust it will be found that we are not disposed to force a war upon them—should they neither propose nor submit to the most obvious plan for impartial adjudication—but there! we will not even suspect them of such purposeless and gratuitous folly. If right is our simple object, the way to do it is open enough to both parties.

#### BEWARE!

We hope the British public will be on their guard against the insidious and incessant efforts of a certain clique of the press to corrupt their best sentiments, and inflame their worst passions. Unless due vigilance be maintained, we shall find opinion drifted back by an almost imperceptible downward tendency to the stupid prejudices, ignoble susceptibilities, and drivelling morality which ten years ago we exulted, as a people, in having left for ever, far, far behind us.

Take a single instance. It is the present cue of the *Times*, followed, of course, by certain imitative daily and weekly journals, to excite contempt for everything American, and to inflame, and minister fuel to, the bitterest hostility of Englishmen to their Transatlantic kinsmen, to their institutions, to their patriotism, to their honesty, to their courage, to everything that is their's. This amiable object it prosecutes, by invariably giving the utmost prominence to the worst and most ruffianly articles of the *New York Herald*, and treating them as if they were an authentic representation of public opinion in America. No one acquainted with the history of that paper, nor with the antecedents, character, and present position of its editor, nor with the state of society in the North, nor with the influences which guide its thoughts and movements, would any more think of identifying the American people with the portraiture given of them in this most depraved newspaper, or of making them responsible for what appears in its columns, than he would think of ascertaining the mind of the British people from the ravings of Mitchell or the manifestoes of Smith O'Brien.

It happens, it is true, that like the *Times* the *New York Herald* many years ago made itself a commercial necessity, and became a medium for all classes of advertisers. But, for a long time past, no respectable American would plead guilty to reading its articles, far less to being influenced by its policy. No decent family in New York would admit its editor to its circle of visitors. None but the lowest scum of the population would recognise him as a political guide—and nothing that he takes under his special patronage gains anything for it but ignominious contempt and defeat. Yet this is the organ which the *Times* and the *Saturday Review* are continually thrusting under the nose of the British public as the most trustworthy exponent of the sentiments of Americans, and the policy of their Government. There is a purpose in this. It means mischief. Beware!

Take another instance. Now that a war over the Trent affair has become unlikely, and the English people are gladly allowing their feverish excitement to cool down, the *Times* appears to be aiming at some intervention by Great Britain in the quarrel between the North and the South, partly on the plea of humanity, partly on that of the inconvenience which the civil strife inflicts upon the neutral Powers of Europe. Of course, it is not openly proposed to intervene in that lamentable conflict. But it will be plain enough to an observant reader that several of the later articles of the *Times* become unintelligible as to their purpose unless written with this view. The alleged inefficiency of the naval blockade, the barbarism of closing by sunken stones all inlets to the Southern coast, an intention of which the American Government are entirely innocent, the paralysis of European trade by the embargo laid by both parties upon cotton, and the rights, wrongs, aspirations and deeds of the Southern States, have all been dwelt upon in tones of ominous significance, indicating the time to be close at hand when Great Britain will be justified in combining with France in insisting upon peace between the belligerents and terms which will insure independence to the

South. We should all rejoice on every account to witness an early settlement of the dispute. But European, and more emphatically, British interference could only skin over the gaping wound, to burst forth anew with greater virulence at no distant day. Let us see to it that we are not artfully towed into a current from which there is no escape! Beware!

One more instance, and we have done. The pestilent doctrine that the African races are essentially inferior to the Anglo-Saxon, and were destined by Divine Providence to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to the more civilised peoples—in a word, that involuntary servitude is, perhaps, the lot best adapted to their lower organisation, is stealthily finding its way over from the Southern States of America and creeping into shelter among ourselves. We will not stoop to argue the question it involves. We thought the convictions of Englishmen upon it were settled years ago. And yet such organs as the *Saturday Review* and the *London Review* scruple not, by their tone of writing, to give countenance to the slave theory, or, at any rate, to the physiological assumptions upon which it rests, in all the references they make to the subject. It looks as though the planting interest were feeling its way back to the British mind, and insinuating its vile notions and its still viler sentiments into every accessible channel of public opinion. The overflow of the Southern element occasioned by the upheavings of the civil war, appears to be already leaving a slimy deposit in quarters in which we should, not long since, have blushed to look for it. If we do not take heed we shall require another Clarkson and Wilberforce amongst us. Depravation of sentiment is marvellously easy and rapid, save when a nation is on its guard. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Beware!

#### MADAGASCAR.

THE most recent intelligence from this interesting island bears out the expectations that were indulged on the accession of Radama II. That prince shows every inclination to carry out the programme announced on succeeding to the throne of his cruel mother. Radama has simply reversed the policy of the late Queen Ranavalona, and the measures he has adopted indicate an enlightened mind, and an amiable disposition rarely found even among the princes of the civilised world. He commences his reign by refusing to shed blood, and has spared the life even of his bitterest enemy, his cousin, who on the death of the late Queen endeavoured to usurp the throne, but who is held only in "honourable captivity." Surrounded by counsellors of more than ordinary intelligence, many of whom have been educated in England, and speak our language, we may anticipate that he will rule with wisdom, encourage all civilising influences among his barbarous subjects, and by external commerce develop a country scarcely surpassed for its rich natural resources.

The interesting report of the visit to Antananarivo, the capital, by a member of the embassy which went from Mauritius to congratulate Prince Rakoto on his accession to the throne, dispels the fictions so industriously propagated by the French press. There are not the slightest signs that the young King is desirous that Madagascar should become a French colony, or be put under the protection of France. So far as is known, the sympathies of himself and his court are with the English, though in accordance with his liberal tendencies he gives a welcome to all Europeans. Now that the condition and resources of Madagascar are becoming better known, it is to be hoped that the *Times* will cease to urge the French to annex a country that promises to open so promising a field to British commerce. The reiterated statement that the new sovereign has put himself under the spiritual guidance of a Roman Catholic missionary is equally doubtful, though it is probable that French priests have access to him and would fain make him a convert. The interesting letter we publish elsewhere from native Christians of Madagascar to the Rev. W. Ellis shows that the Prince has not forgotten his early associations. "Write to our friends in London, and say that Radama II. reigns, and say whosoever wishes to come up can come,"—are the words he is reported to have used in their hearing, which coming from so upright a sovereign imply that Mr. Ellis will receive a cordial welcome from his former friend and correspondent on his arrival in Madagascar. The diverse speculations as to the religious views of Radama—one report making him out to be a Catholic, and another a Deist—may be owing to a natural reserve on the part of a young King who is scarcely settled on his throne, and who may have reasons for keeping his personal views for the present in the background. But there is ground to hope, says the *Times* correspondent, that he will become a Christian.



Ere long, however, authentic information on this interesting question will be forthcoming, and we may reasonably hope that the influence of Mr. Ellis over the mind of the young King will be salutary and decided.

Meanwhile we are well assured that the Prince, who at his own peril for many years befriended the persecuted native Christians, grants them full protection now he has become King. As the correspondents of Mr. Ellis say:—"And now God has heard the prayers which we have offered to Him, and Madagascar is wide open for the Word of God; those that were in bonds are now all released from their chains, and are come to Antananarivo. The pilgrims that were in hiding places are now to be seen; and these are now new things with us."

The history of the bloody persecution of the native Christians in Madagascar is one of the most remarkable pages in the history of missions, and a striking proof of the power of true religion over an untutored race. The sad story has been often told, and the terrible details given by our missionaries are now confirmed by the independent testimony of the *Times* correspondent, who declares them to have been "perfectly trustworthy." The late Queen was a heathen of the most ferocious type, and appeared to take a morbid delight in wholesale massacre and cruelty. But her special fury seems to have been reserved for those of her subjects who embraced Christianity, which she strove to extirpate from the land. Two thousand at least were put to death with every refinement of cruelty. Most of them were crucified and stoned, others hurled down precipices, and numbers chained together in gangs to drag out a miserable existence. The severity of this persecution and its glorious results recall the earliest ages of Christianity. These noble martyrs for the truth's sake held fast to their faith, and in numberless instances died avowing their trust in the Saviour who sustained them. "The blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church." In spite of fiery trials the Christians grew and multiplied. During her long and dreary reign of thirty years Queen Ranavaloa was unable by the utmost aid of the sword and cruel torture to extinguish the new faith. At the time of her death the sublime truths of the Gospel lived in the hearts of thousands of her subjects, and had obtained admission to her own palace.

It is impossible not to feel a profound interest in a people that has suffered such martyrdom and exhibited a constancy worthy of the earliest Christians. They are now, thanks to an overruling Providence, in the enjoyment of peace and freedom under a sympathising Sovereign. It is for England, to whom under God they owe their religious light, to help them to preserve the privileges they now enjoy by protesting against all efforts to tamper with the independence of Madagascar. The British Government will not, we feel assured, willingly allow a people with such a glorious history to fall under the yoke of French despotism and be handed over to the tender mercies of Catholic intriguers. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Ellis will be followed by a band of missionaries under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, and that British Christians are prepared to take permanent possession of so promising a field of missionary enterprise.

## THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

### ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 6.

The royal mail steamer *Europa*, from Boston on the 25th and Halifax on the 27th ult., arrived here at 8 30 p.m., with seventy passengers and 21,420*l.* in specie for England. The *Europa* landed ninety-three packs of mails, and proceeded for Liverpool at 8 45 p.m. All well.

She brings nothing definite respecting the Commissioners.

She experienced strong easterly winds with heavy head sea on the passage home.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24, Evening.

(Per *Europa*, via Boston and Queenstown.)

A motion has been made in the Senate for the production of the correspondence respecting the Trent affair. Several members spoke against the surrender of the prisoners.

The New York papers agree that to avoid war the demands of England would be acceded to.

The Senate has passed a Bill devoting 1,500,000 *dols.* for the construction of gunboats on the western waters. It is reported that the Government has decided to erect a naval depot and navy yard on Lake Michigan.

Mr. Seward has written a letter excusing himself from being present at the New England anniversary dinner. In this letter Mr. Seward says that any benefit that accrues to America increases the prosperity of Great Britain, and that every disaster befalling America is sooner or later pregnant with suffering to Great Britain.

It is generally reported that General Scott returns to New York with an offer of mediation from the Emperor of the French to settle the affair of the Trent.

The news of the Prince Consort's death has caused a feeling of sadness to prevail throughout the British community in New York.

Both Houses of Congress have passed a Bill making the duty on tea 20*c.*, on coffee 5*c.*, and on sugar from 2*½c.* to 8*c.*, according to quality; molasses, 8*c.* per gallon.

The New York Bank statement shows a decrease of specie of two and a-half millions, and a decrease of deposits of four and a-half millions.

The Persia and the Australasian were intercepted off Cape Race on the 23rd of December.

(Latest by telegraph to Halifax.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, Evening.

To-day in the Senate Mr. Hale demanded the correspondence with England on the Trent question.

Mr. Sumner objected to this demand.

Mr. Hale stated that he had heard the Cabinet were considering the proposition to surrender Messrs. Mason and Slidell. He said, also, that if England had demanded the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Federal Government should declare war against England. If they were surrendered, the Senate, said Mr. Hale, would be subject to the scorn and indignation of the country, and the Administration would be hurled from power. Mr. Hale believed that Napoleon would desire to wipe out the stain of Waterloo, and that thousands of Irishmen in Canada would join the Federal cause. Mr. Hale concluded a violent speech against England by urging war sooner than the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

Mr. Sumner urged that the consideration of the question should be delayed until it was presented in a practical form. He demanded whether there was proof of arrogant demands on the part of England, or that the Administration had not considered the question of arbitration, and stated his belief that the matter would be honourably and amicably adjusted.

Mr. Hale's motion was tabled for future discussion.

It is generally believed that Lord Lyons has presented his dispatches. Nothing, however, is known respecting the demands which they contain, as the Administration preserved strict secrecy on the Trent question.

The New York press argues that America is not desirous of war with England unless it is forced upon the country by the latter.

The popular feeling is hostile to England, but there is a general impression that the Trent question will be amicably settled.

The *Arago* has arrived out.

The *New York Herald* of December 24—the latest date of the journals brought by the *Europa*—says:—

Nothing new has been developed in Washington relative to the Mason and Slidell difficulty. It is thought that General Scott has brought out some propositions which may place the whole affair in a new phase. It seems to be understood that the instructions to Lord Lyons were made out somewhat precipitately, and as no steps have been taken by the British Ambassador to make any positive demand on our government, the Cabinet are not alarmed on the subject of a war arising immediately out of the matter.

The steamers *Anglo-Saxon*, *Hansa*, and *Glasgow* have arrived during the past week, the latest advices brought by them being to Dec. 21st, only one day later than those of the *Africa*.

The brief telegram by the latter steamer contained in our last was very meagre. By fuller information we learn that the Queen's messenger arrived at Washington at midnight on the 18th inst.—that the House of Representatives had refused by 109 to 16 votes to pass a resolution pledging itself to support the act of Commander Wilkes without referring the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs—that Mr. Secretary Chase, at a bank meeting, expressed an opinion, that by January the Federal navy and military operations would give decisive results; and that the British question was capable of, and would have, a pacific solution—that the popular excitement was much increased by the news of the warlike preparations in England brought by that steamer—and that the tone of the New York press had become more moderate.

The immediate effect of the *Europa*'s news upon the Stock and Money Market on Dec. 16th was startling. There was a general fall of about 3 per cent. in the Stock market, and a depreciation in several instances of from 5 to 6 per cent. Western shares fell from 3 to 5 per cent. Sterling exchange rose to 110½ to 111.

The *New York Herald*, in its edition of Dec. 17th, in a characteristic article on England, argued that there was probably 600,000,000 *dols.* worth of property of various kinds—stocks, bonds, real estate, merchandise, &c.—belonging to British and French subjects; and, in case of war with England and France, the *Herald* urged the Government to appropriate the whole of the property of private individuals, and also recommended the Government to prohibit immediately the further export of breadstuffs to Europe.

The Bank statement of Dec. 16th showed an unexpected large decrease in specie, the decrease amounting to nearly three millions, without any specie shipments to Europe. A suspension of specie payments by the Boston, New York, and Philadelphia banks was considered certain, but, contrary to expectation, at a meeting of the banks in New York on Dec. 16th it was resolved not to suspend specie payment.

The following is the substance of information by the *Anglo-Saxon*: It is reported that Lord Lyons has had several informal interviews with Mr. Seward, but that no official communication on the subject of the Trent affair had passed between them. It is rumoured that Mr. Seward sent a communication to the British Government previous to the receipt of the *Europa*'s advices. The belief in a pacific solution is universal. The *New York Herald* and *Times* state that Messrs. Mason and Slidell will be surrendered. The *World*, however, says they will not.

The advices by the *Hansa* show that up to the 21st the feeling in favour of a peaceful settlement of the question, on the basis of a surrender of the Commissioners, continued to prevail. Even the *New York Herald*, so suspiciously anxious for war, had, at length, come to believe that the prisoners would be given up. Under the head of "Important from Washington—Mason and Slidell to be delivered up, if demanded,"—the journal published, on the 21st, the following statement in double-headed type:—

According to our latest advices from Washington, all apprehensions of a rupture with England upon the late affair of the Trent may be dismissed. Our Cabinet, we are informed, looking to the absorbing and paramount issue—the suppression of this Southern rebellion—will yield to the present demands of England as the conditions of her neutrality, even if these demands involve the restoration of Mason and Slidell to the protection of the British flag, and a disavowal of, and apology for, their seizure by Captain Wilkes. In adopting this alternative of submission to these peremptory demands, the administration runs the hazard of disappointing the popular sentiment of our loyal States. But a little reflection will satisfy every intelligent mind of the wisdom of deferring a final settlement with England until we shall have made an end of this Southern rebellion. . . . It may be painful and humiliating to us. But who will reproach the surprised traveller for yielding to the demand of "Your money or your life," with the highwayman's pistol at his head? . . . But as Rome remembered Carthage from the invasion of Hannibal, and as France remembers St. Helena, so will the people of the United States remember and treasure up for the future this little affair of the Trent."

Although an undercurrent of feverish excitement still continued to exist on the Mason and Slidell question, the feeling was generally much quieter than after the first receipt of the British advices concerning this affair.

### EUROPEAN POWERS AND THE TRENT AFFAIR.

It is reported that at the commencement of the difficulty between England and America Russia employed all her influence in favour of peace, and has recently taken fresh steps to the same end. The Russian Government has communicated to the Great Powers all the reports which it has received from its Minister at Washington.

The Prussian despatch already referred to is dated so recently as Dec. 25. The following is an extract from the document now published in full:—

It is not requisite that I should now enter into an explanation of the point of law precisely involved. Public opinion in Europe has expressed itself with rare unanimity, and in the most decided manner in favour of the injured party. We ourselves have only hitherto hesitated to acquaint you with our views upon the transaction, because in the absence of reliable intelligence, we doubted whether the captain of the *San Jacinto* had been guided in the course he adopted by instructions received from his Government or not. We still at present prefer to believe the latter supposition correct. Should, however, the former prove to be the actual state of the case, we should feel ourselves compelled to ascribe a more serious importance to the matter, and to regard in it, to our great regret, not an isolated fact, but rather an open threat against the rights appertaining to all neutrals. We are as yet not positively acquainted with the demands forwarded upon the part of England to the Cabinet of Washington, upon compliance with which the maintenance of peace appears to depend. As far, however, as we are informed of them, we entertain the conviction that no terms have been proposed by England by which the dignity of President Lincoln could reasonably be offended.

The text of the note addressed by Count Rechberg to the Austrian representative at Washington in reference to the *San Jacinto* affair is now published. The Austrian Minister declares that "according to the notions of international law adopted by all the Powers," England could not in the present instance "dispense with protesting against the insult to her flag, and demanding a just reparation." The despatch, therefore, expresses a hope that the Federal Government will consider the question calmly, and adopt a decision which will prevent a rupture between two great nations, held alike in friendship by Austria. The despatch bears date at Vienna 18th December.

### THE ARBITRATION QUESTION.

We understand that memorials, very numerous signed, have been sent to Lord Palmerston from many of the principal metropolitan congregations. Amongst these are—the Bloomsbury Baptist Congregation (Rev. W. Brock's); the Kingsland Congregational (Rev. T. W. Aveling's); the Rev. Newman Hall and friends; the Wesleyan Church, St. George's East; the Baptist Church, Battersea; the Baptist Church, Deptford; the Congregational Church, Mansion-house, Camberwell; the Baptist Church, Dalston; the Baptist Church, Borough-road; and the Wesleyan Church, Battersea. All the memorials pray for a settlement of the American difficulty by arbitration.

Memorials with the same prayer have also been sent to Lord Palmerston:—From the Baptist Congregation at Pembroke; from the Independents and Calvinistic Methodists of Llanelltyd, Merionethshire; from the Protestant Dissenters of Pemydd, Anglesea; from the Protestant Dissenters of Amlwch, Anglesea; from the Protestant



Dissenters of Moelfre, Anglesea; and from the Baptist Congregation at Haverfordwest. At a meeting of the congregation in Camden-road Chapel, on the 1st inst., a similar memorial to Lord Palmerston, drawn up by the pastor, the Rev. F. Tucker, was presented for signature.

A public meeting, convened by the Mayor upon a requisition signed by numerous friends of the Peace party, was held at Birmingham on Thursday night, to consider what steps should be taken to urge upon Government the advantage of referring the American difficulty to arbitration. The Mayor took the chair, and before the close of the meeting there were nearly 6,000 people present. A resolution, embodying the views of the requisitionists, was proposed by Mr. Alderman Baldwin, and, on a show of hands, was apparently carried. On the result being declared by the Mayor, however, it became clear that the meeting had been unaware upon what they had been voting, and a scene of great uproar ensued. Ultimately, the following resolution was all but unanimously carried:

That this meeting highly approves of the prompt and manly conduct of Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, and the Cabinet, in this trying international emergency, and at the same time trusts that this quarrel may be honourably terminated without war.

An amendment, proposing the adoption of a memorial in favour of arbitration, was defeated by an overwhelming majority, and the proceedings terminated, the meeting having lasted for more than four hours.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P. for Bradford, addressed his constituents in St. George's Hall on Tuesday. The affair of the Trent formed the principal topic of his address, and Mr. Forster explained his views of what ought to be the policy of England with reference to it at some length:

"He thought, therefore, the Government had done right in demanding reparation for this outrage; and he went further, and said that Government were right in demanding, as that reparation, the restoration of the four gentlemen who were taken out of the British steamer. (Hear, hear.) But now what next? They knew not as yet how that demand would be replied to. They must not jump to a conclusion from the one or two telegrams that had been flashed from Cape Race. If time were given to the American people and the American Government to find out that they had been wrong in their estimate of the law, and that the public opinion not only of England but of Europe, and not only of Europe but of the Americans in Europe, was against them, he had still hope that they would acknowledge their position and give up the men. (Cheers.) But he would go to the extreme supposition. Suppose they refused; suppose that they considered international law was on their side, and that they were not bound by that law to restore Messrs. Mason and Slidell and their two secretaries—what were we to do then? There were very many who would instantly say, "Go to war;" but he believed these were only such as desired war. Now, he cared as much for the honour of our flag and the interest of neutrals as any of these gentlemen; but he said he would not go to war until he had tried every honourable means to avert it. (Cheers.) And if he were asked what course he would pursue, they had the best possible course foreshadowed, in as solemn a manner as it could possibly be, five years ago, when, at the conclusion of the great war into which this country had been drifted, the plenipotentiaries assembled at Paris for the purpose of arranging the treaty of peace agreed, "in the name of their Governments, that they would, before appealing to arms, have recourse in future, as far as circumstances would allow, to the good offices of a friendly Power." Well, then, let them consider whether, in case of the refusal of the American Government to give up these men, we could not avoid fighting and resort to this principle of arbitration. He would at once say that there were some questions which he would not arbitrate; and among these were the right of England to refuse at the bidding of any Power, be it despotic or democratic, or both, to give up any political fugitive who might have a claim to our protection. He would as soon arbitrate the trial by jury, or any other great prerogatives of free Englishmen. (Cheers.) It had been the pride of this country to be the refuge for all fugitives who had a claim to our protection; but that was not really the question in this case. The real question was, had or had not these Southern gentlemen such claims? He thought they had, and he had no doubt his hearers thought so too. (Hear, hear.) The English lawyers thought they had. The French were more confident than the English lawyers; but the American lawyers—at least we were told so by the politicians—thought they had not. Well, then, this was a question of international law—a question upon which, if it were a dispute between him and one of his hearers, they might hire barristers, who would talk hours and hours against each other upon it. Now was not this precisely the sort of case upon which we might try arbitration instead of war, and appeal to a neutral Power to decide whether these gentlemen had or had not a claim to the protection of the flag?"

After further arguments in favour of arbitration, Mr. Forster concluded thus:—

By so doing we should establish a principle that would be of incalculable advantage hereafter—that a great and powerful nation like England, outraged and insulted upon the tenderest point, was so careful of civilisation, and so careful not to shed the blood of kinsmen, that it was willing not to fight, but to leave the question to be decided by another Power. It would be a precedent of peace for all other nations, such as future generations would bless us for having established. Mr. Forster resumed his seat amid loud applause.

After a vote of confidence in Mr. Forster had been unanimously carried, the following resolution was proposed, and also adopted unanimously:—

That this meeting, while participating in the general indignation at the outrage committed on our flag by an American officer, in forcibly removing certain passengers from a British steamer, is yet impressed with the conviction that it is the duty of our Government, as ruling over a civilized and Christian people, not to hurry us into a war with our American kinsmen, unless it shall first have been clearly ascertained that justice cannot be obtained from the Government of the United States either by diplomatic representations or by means of an

appeal to arbitration, according to the principles agreed upon at the Paris Conference in 1856.

A public meeting on the American difficulty was held in Paddington on Saturday night. Mr. Wilks was the principal speaker. A memorial in favour of arbitration was carried by a large majority.

#### THE NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS FOR NORTH AMERICA.

(From the Times.)

It is just five weeks since we laid before our readers a list of the naval force under the command of Admiral Milne on the North American and West India stations. That list comprised five line-of-battle ships, ten first-class frigates, and seventeen powerfully armed corvettes and sloops—all steamers, and mounting in all 850 guns. This fleet is, in fact, equal to the whole Federal navy, whether steam or sailing. As we have said, only five weeks have elapsed since the list was given, and already the preparations are far advanced towards reinforcing this fleet with two line-of-battle ships, twenty-three of the largest, fastest, and heaviest armed screw frigates, and eight powerful corvettes, mounting among them 1,000 guns. Some of these vessels have sailed and are already on the station, others are on their way out, others only await their sailing orders to start at a moment's notice, some are in commission and will be ready and off in a very short time, and only one or two, such as the Black Prince, though rapidly fitting, are not sufficiently forward to be commissioned yet. Of the squadron of frigates, each vessel has been carefully chosen for its great sailing speed, high steam power, and heavy armament, and never yet has such a fleet of picked cruisers been sent against any enemy. Among them are the Shannon, 51 guns; Leander, 51; Euryalus, 51; Sutlej, 51; Orlando, 51; Severn, 51; Phoebe, 51; Warrior, 40; Black Prince, 40; Galatea, 26 (sister to the formidable Ariadne); Defiance, 22; Defence (iron), 22; Resistance (iron), 22; Satellite, 21; Orpheus, 21; Barossa, 21; Pylades, 21; Rattlesnake, 21; Chanticleer, 17; Greyhound, 17; Zebra, 17; and Magicienne, 16. The two line-of-battle ships are the Hero, 91, and Meeanee, 81. The sloops, very heavily armed, are the Styr, 7; Stromboli, 7; Devastation, 7; Petrel, 11; Rapid, 11; Rosario, 11; Pandora, 5; and Vigilant, 4. All these ships, like those already on the station, are screws or paddles, so that by the beginning of February Admiral Milne will have at his disposal sixty-five sail—namely, seven line-of-battle ships, thirty-three frigates, and twenty-five corvettes and sloops. Of the seven line-of-battle ships, four—the St. George, Conqueror, Donagel, and Hero—both steam and sail as fast as the best frigates in the service. With such a force a total and most effective blockade of all the Federal ports could be established in a single week; for, unlike the coast line of the Confederate States, which is protected by myriads of little islands and countless inlets and channels leading to the great rivers beyond, all the great Federal harbours have such narrow entrances that a single vessel would be sufficient to stop all passage in or out. With the Warrior at Sandy Hook, what could enter New York, or rather what effectual resistance could Fort Hamilton and the batteries on Staten Island offer to a combined attack of the four iron frigates, in case the Government wished to force the passage, and dictate their own terms of peace by laying the fleet broadside on to the streets of New York and Hoboken? That the Warrior and Black Prince, Resistance and Defence, could engage and destroy these batteries without the smallest risk to themselves, the experiments against the Warrior target have proved conclusively. A single vessel at each port closes Boston and Portland, and two off Cape May would be ample for the Delaware River and the trade of Philadelphia. Admiral Milne, we believe, has already made very complete arrangements as to the disposition of his squadron, so that in the event of war the Federal cruisers off the Southern Coast may be promptly and satisfactorily accounted for.

The worst part of the struggle, however, will not be on the North Atlantic seaboard, but on the great Lakes of Upper Canada and North America. It was said truly in the last war that whoever was master of these lakes would be master of all. The knowledge of this may have led to the clause in the treaty of 1815 by which both Powers agreed to build no war vessels on the Lakes in time of peace, and this clause again accounts for the fact that the New Orleans, 84 guns, commenced in 1814 in Sackett's harbour, on Lake Ontario, has remained unfinished to this day. Of course, from this vessel, left unfinished nearly fifty years ago (though it is to this hour reckoned in the Federal Navy List as an effective line-of-battle ship), we have nothing to fear. It is, however, most important to remember that the Federals have a navy-yard on Lake Ontario, and that, to avert the ravages of war from Upper Canada, we must be careful to maintain as absolute a supremacy on Lakes Erie and Ontario as we shall do on the American coast from the Bay of Fundy to the Chesapeake.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A private letter from Quebec, dated Dec. 13, 1861, received in Leeds, says:—"This is a wonderfully open season, the river (the St. Lawrence) is still clear of ice, and the snow that had fallen nearly all melted."

On the arrival of the Europa at Halifax on the 15th inst., the British steamer Rinaldo at once sailed from Halifax, with despatches for the North American squadron.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.—A letter from Mr. Seward to Mr. Clay, the American Minister at the Court of

St. Petersburg, instructing him to "confirm and strengthen the traditional feelings of amity and friendship" between Russia and the United States, has been published. "Nations," Mr. Seward commences by saying, "like individuals, have three prominent wants—first, freedom; secondly, prosperity; third, friends. The United States early secured the first two objects by the exercise of courage and enterprise; but, although they have always practised singular moderation, they, nevertheless, have been slow in winning friends. Russia presents an exceptional case. That Power was an enemy, and it has always been a constant friend."

By Government orders, the Cunard mail steamer Africa has been fully prepared for special service to America, and is now in the river ready to sail at a very brief notice.

EXPECTED NEWS.—The Jura is expected with news from America on the 8th, the Teutonia and City of Washington on the 9th, and the America on the 13th inst.

CAPE RACE.—Cape Race, which is so often mentioned now in connexion with our intercourse with the United States, is the south-eastern point of Newfoundland, and is the nearest point to Europe. The North Transatlantic steamers pass near there on their way to and from the United Kingdom and the United States. There is a telegraphic communication between Cape Race and New York. The distance by water is about 900 miles, and upwards of 1,000 miles by land. Outward-bound steamers carry out epitomes of English news in tin cases attached to floats, which are thrown overboard off Cape Race, and are picked up by boats, taken ashore, and the epitomes are telegraphed to New York three days before the outward packets can reach that port. Sometimes these cases are not found, and occasionally captains of steamers refuse to communicate with Cape Race, and carry on their news to New York or Boston, for the sake of the éclat and interest the bearers of important news excite. This would appear to have been done by the commander of the Europa. Steamers, at they leave North America and pass Cape Race on their way to England, receive there American telegrams, with three days' later news to bring to this country. Sometimes the darkness of night and rough weather prevent these telegrams from being put on board the steamers.

#### THE DEATHS IN 1861.

The year which has just closed has been fatal to more than an ordinary number of distinguished persons. The following is a list of some of the most prominent among them:—

On the 6th of January Dr. Noble, M.P. for Leicester, and Dr. William Pyper, Professor of Humanity at St. Andrew's University; on the 13th Lord Elphinstone; on the 14th Sir Richard Paul Jodrell; on the 17th Sir George Scovell, the Very Rev. T. H. Lowe, Dean of Exeter; Mr. A. B. Corner, the Queen's Coroner; Lola Montez, the "Countess of Lansfeldt"; on the 18th Mr. J. Heathcote, late M.P. for Tiverton; on the 19th Lady Elizabeth Walden; on the 20th Rear-Admiral R. W. Parsons; on the 21st Sir John Hall, Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, and Rear-Admirals Chappell and Radford; on the 24th General Welsh; on the 26th Dr. G. R. Rowe, F.R.S., and the Rev. Charles Webb le Bas, Prebendary of Lincoln, and formerly Principal of the East Indian College, Haileybury; on the 28th Dr. Baly, F.R.S., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen; on the 29th the Earl of Guildford, General Alexander Fair, and Mrs. Gore, the celebrated authoress; and on the 31st the Duchess Dowager of Cleveland.

On the 1st of February Lady Sykes; on the 3rd Major-General Gairdner; on the 5th General De la Motte; on the 6th Sir John Owen, M.P. for the Pembroke district of burghs, and the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, D.D., late Librarian of the Bodleian; on the 9th Admiral Sir George Mundy; on the 11th the Dowager Countess of Haddington; on the 16th the Dowager Lady Congleton, Sir William Burnett, late Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, and Sir William Henry Clerk; on the 20th General Dyson, Mr. Secker, the police magistrate, and Sir W. Ogilvie; on the 22nd Baron Braybrooke; on the 24th the Hon. Charles Alexander Wrottesley; on the 25th the Countess of Eden; on the 27th Lady Monck; and on the 28th the Duke of Sutherland.

On the 5th of March Mr. J. M. Maddox, for many years lessee of the Princess's Theatre; on the 8th General H. J. Riddell; on the 9th Sir Archibald MacLaine; on the 10th Lady Kinloch; on the 11th Sir Lovell B. Lovell; on the 14th Sir William Beauchamp Proctor; on the 18th Lord Lilford; on the 16th her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent; on the 19th Sir William Pym and Sir James Dalrymple Hay; on the 23rd the Right Hon. Richard Wilson Greene, ex-Baron of the Irish Court of Exchequer; and on the 27th Lady Jane Peel.

On the 4th of April the Bishop of Madras and Sir J. C. Anderson; on the 5th Lady Fleming and Mr. Robert Jamieson, eminent for his philanthropic endeavours to benefit the native races of Africa; on the 12th Lord Berwick; on the 14th the Dowager Lady Forbes and Vice-Admiral Aplin; on the 19th Sir Charles W. Pasley and General Charles Ashe a Court Repington; on the 20th Mr. David Pugh, M.P. for Montgomeryshire and on the 24th Sir Hedworth Williamson.

On the 2nd of May Sir George Jackson; on the 8th the Hon. Thomas Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, M.P. for Flintshire; on the 13th Lady Elizabeth Tollemache; on the 14th the Duke of Bedford; on the 16th Sir Thomas Henry Estlin Durrant; on the 19th Lady St. Leonard's; on the 23rd the Rev. E. Cardwell, D.D., Principal of St. Alban's Hall and Camden Professor of Ancient History; on the 26th Vice-Admiral C. R. Moorsom; on the 28th the Ven. J. W. Foster, LL.D., Treasurer and Vice-General of Limerick, Archdeacon of Aghadoe, and rector of Aghadoe and Tankardstown, Killarney; and on the 29th Sir George Maclean.

On the 3rd of June Vice-Admiral the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas and Admiral James Paterson Stewart; on the 7th Lady Dorchester; on the 16th Major-General



Sir Eaton Monins; on the 19th Rear-Admiral the Hon. John Frederick Fitz-Gerald De Ros; on the 20th General William Hallett Connolly; on the 21st Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick Pelham; on the 22nd Mr. Braidwood, superintendent of the London Fire Brigade; on the 23rd Lord Campbell, and on the following day his brother-in-law, Lord Abinger; on the 25th Lady Georgiana Bourke; and on the 28th Sir J. Patteson.

On the 6th of July Sir Francis Palgrave, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records; on the 12th Mr. J. S. More, LL.D., Professor of the Law of Scotland in the University of Edinburgh; on the 13th Sir Godfrey John Thomas; on the 21st the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt, for twenty years member for the borough of Lambeth; on the 22nd the Countess of Belmore; on the 23rd Sir James Cosmo Melville, and Mr. John James Wilkinson, Accountant to the House of Commons; on the 27th Sir George Robert Barker; on the 28th Lady Jane Ogilvy and Admiral the Hon. Sir F. B. R. Pellew; and on the 29th the Duke of Buckingham.

On the 2nd of August Lord Herbert of Lea and the Earl of Traquair; on the 3rd Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds; on the 4th the Dowager Countess of Newburgh and Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert; on the 8th the Ven. E. J. Burrow, Archdeacon of Gibraltar; on the 9th the Bishop of Durham; on the 11th Madame Catharine Hayes-Bushnell, the songstress; on the 20th Professor Quekett, the distinguished microscopist; on the 22nd General Francis Moore and Mr. Richard Oastler, "the factory king"; on the 28th the Marchioness of Breadalbane; and on the 30th Mr. John Francis, the well-known sculptor.

On the 3rd of September the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe and Lady Mary Ashley; on the 14th Earl Fortescue; on the 17th Sir William White and General G. R. Kemp; on the 19th Sir Samuel Home Stirling and General Dennis Herbert; on the 22nd Sir George Dashwood; on the 24th Mr. William Farren, the comedian; on the 25th Sir Thomas Blakie, and on the 28th Sir James Milles Riddell.

On the 2nd of October Lord Ponsonby; on the 4th the Earl of Eglinton and Mr. Vandenhoff, the tragedian; on the 8th Viscount Forth; on the 10th Sir James Hamlyn Williams; on the 11th the Dowager Marchioness Conyngham; on the 12th Lady Rose, the mother of Sir Hugh Rose; on the 13th Sir William Cubitt, the engineer, and Major Waldo Sibthorp, M.P. for Lincoln; on the 16th Sir William Keith Murray; on the 17th Mr. Sharman Crawford, formerly M.P. for Dundalk, and for many years the champion of tenant right; on the 21st Sir Claude Martino Wade; on the 25th Sir James Graham; on the 29th Sir Henry Bridges; on the same day Sir Richmond Shakespeare; and on the 30th Sir William Miller.

On the 2nd of November Lord C. Beauclerk; on the 8th Sir Thomas Butler; on the 9th Sir Howard Douglas; on the same day Sir John Cesar Hawkins; on the 10th the Rev. James Cumming, Professor of Chymistry at Cambridge; on the 13th Sir John Forbes, Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P. for Finsbury, and Mr. J. H. H. Foley, M.P. for East Worcestershire; on the 18th Lady Canning; on the 22nd Lady Stephenson; on the 24th Lady Charlotte Chetwynd; on the 26th the Dowager Countess Grey; on the 27th Lady Robert Kerr; and on the 29th Sir Chaloner Ogle.

On the 1st of December Sir William Richards; on the 2nd Mr. F. H. Crowe, her Majesty's Consul at Cairo, General Alexander Armstrong, and Lady Georgina Fitzroy; on the 3rd Sir Peter Laurie; on the 5th Sir William Gordon; on the 10th Dr. Southwood Smith, "the father of sanitary reform"; on the 14th his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; on the same day Sir Edward Bowater, one of the Grooms in Waiting to the Queen; Lord Riversdale, Bishop of Killaloe; on the 19th Mr. George Granville Harcourt, M.P. for Oxfordshire; on the 20th Mr. John Bagshaw, formerly M.P. for Harwich; on the 26th Lady Frances Knox; and on the 28th Admiral J. I. Hollinworth.

#### CHANGES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Many changes have taken place in the representation since the commencement of the year which has just closed. New members have been during that period elected for the following places:—

**ABERDEENSHIRE.**—Mr. William Leslie, in the room of Lord Haddo, who became the Earl of Aberdeen.

**ANDOVER.**—Mr. Henry Beaumont Coles, in the room of Alderman William Cubitt, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

**BANFFSHIRE.**—Lieutenant R. W. D. Abercrombie, in the room of Major Duff Gordon, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

**BOLTON.**—Mr. Thomas Barnes, in the room of Mr. J. Crook, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

**BRADFORD.**—Mr. William Edward Forster, in the room of Mr. Titus Salt, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

**CARLISLE.**—Mr. Edmund Potter, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, deceased.

**CORK.**—Mr. Nicholas Philpot Leader, in the room of Mr. Sergeant Denay, promoted to a seat on the judicial bench in Ireland.

**FINSBURY.**—Mr. Wm. Cox, in the room of Mr. Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, deceased.

**FLINTSHIRE.**—Lord Richard Grosvenor, in the room of the Hon. Edward Lloyd Moatyn, deceased.

**LEICESTER.**—Mr. William Unwyn Heygate, in the room of Dr. Noble, deceased.

**LONDON (CITY OF).**—Mr. Western Wood, in the room of Lord John Russell, raised to the Peerage.

**LINCOLN.**—Mr. C. Seeley, in the room of Major Gervaise Waldo Sibthorp, deceased.

**MARYLEBONE.**—Mr. John Harvey Lewis, in the room of Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

**MONTGOMERYSHIRE.**—Captain Johnson, in the room of Mr. David Pugh, deceased.

**NOTTINGHAM.**—Sir Robert Clifton, in the room of Mr. John Mellor, appointed to a judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench.

**PEMBROKE.**—Sir Hugh Owen, in the room of Sir J. Owen, deceased.

**PENRHOPE.**—Mr. George Loet Phillips,

in the room of Viscount Emlyn, who became Earl Cawdor.

**PLYMOUTH.**—Mr. W. Morrison, in the room of Viscount Valletort, who became the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe.

**RICHMOND.**—Sir Roundell Palmer, Q.C., Solicitor-General, in the room of Mr. Henry Rich, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

**SELKIRKSHIRE.**—Lord Henry Scott, in the room of Mr. A. E. Lockhart, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

**SILIGO.**—Mr. Charles William O'Hara, in the room of Mr. C. W. Cooper, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

**SUTHERLANDSHIRE.**—Sir David Dundas, Q.C., in the room of the Marquis of Stafford, who became Duke of Sutherland.

**TYNEMOUTH.**—Mr. Richard Hodgson, in the room of Mr. Hugh Taylor, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

**WOLVERHAMPTON.**—Mr. Thomas Matthias Weguelin, in the room of Sir Richard Bethell, who became Lord Chancellor.

**WORCESTERSHIRE (EAST).**—Mr. Foley Vernon, in the room of Mr. H. J. Hodgetts Foley, deceased.

**WILTSHIRE (SOUTH).**—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Hervey Bathurst, in the room of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, raised to the Peerage.

During the last Session, a third seat was given to South Lancashire, for which Mr. Charles Turner has been returned. Birkenhead was created a Parliamentary borough, and Mr. J. Laird has been returned.

By the death of Mr. George Granville Vernon Harcourt a seat for Oxfordshire is still vacant.

The following gentlemen will be entitled to take their seats at the commencement of the approaching Session:—Mr. C. Turner, for South Lancashire; Mr. W. Morrison, for Plymouth; Mr. Charles Seeley, for Lincoln; Mr. Edmund Potter, for Carlisle; Mr. William Cox, for Finsbury; Sir Robert Clifton, for Nottingham; Mr. J. Laird, for Birkenhead; Mr. Foley Vernon, for East Worcestershire; and the new member for Oxfordshire, whoever he may happen to be.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

Our readers will rejoice to learn that the Queen continues to have good nights, and is tranquil.

Her Majesty, having been informed that it was absolutely necessary, for the carrying on of important public business, to hold a Privy Council, with difficulty consented to this most painful exertion, and Earl Granville, K.G., President of the Council; the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies; and the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department, attended at Osborne on Monday, when a Privy Council was held in her Majesty's private apartments. Mr. Helpa, Clerk of the Council, was also present. The Ministers, with the exception of Earl Granville, immediately afterwards returned to London by a special railway train.

The King of the Belgians and their Serene Highnesses the Princesses Hohenlohe and Prince Louis of Hesse remain at Osborne.

Divine service was held at Osborne on Sunday morning by the Rev. G. Prothero. The King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Princess Hohenlohe, were present.

The Duchess Dowager of Sutherland, who had paid her Royal Mistress a private visit of condolence, has returned to her Grace's own seclusion at Cliefden.

There is no truth in the report that her Majesty will, in person, open the International Exhibition this year.

Lord Palmerston has been gradually recovering during the week from his attack of gout, but is still weak in his feet. The noble viscount has, however, daily taken a carriage drive, and throughout his illness, now extending to several weeks, has never been prevented from transacting official business.

Parliament was yesterday formally prorogued, and has been summoned for Thursday, the 6th of February, for the despatch of public business.

The Duke of Cambridge is still indisposed. After rallying from his recent illness, caused by cold and fever, he is again prostrated by a severe attack of gout.

#### Law and Police.

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY v. THE REV. DR. WILLIAMS.—In the Court of Arches, yesterday, the hearing of this case was resumed before Dr. Lushington. It may be remembered that Dr. Phillimore, on the part of the bishop, prayed for the admission of certain articles against Dr. Williams; and that the proposition was resisted by Dr. Deane, until the articles were amended. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen spoke on the same side, and had not concluded his argument when the Court rose. Yesterday morning the learned gentleman resumed, contending that the questions of criticism, interpretation, and inspiration of Scripture had been designedly left open by the Church of England. Dr. Phillimore will follow on the part of the Bishop of Salisbury, and it is not probable that judgment on this branch of the case will be delivered until next week.

THE WINDHAM LUNACY CASE.—On Wednesday Dr. Mayo gave evidence substantially the same as Dr. Winslow's, with a view to show that Mr. Windham was incompetent to take charge of his

own affairs. Mrs. Llewellyn was then subjected to a new and extraordinary examination by Sir Hugh Cairns. She was asked whether she had not proposed to her younger brother (whom she described as having been a beggar) that he should give evidence of a character tending to prove Mr. Windham's insanity. The witness emphatically denied that any conversations, such as were implied, had ever taken place between herself and her brother; and, in answer to the Master, she repeated in still more solemn language her asseveration to this effect. After certain documents connected with the marriage had been put in, Mr. Chambers announced that the case for the petitioners was concluded. Sir Hugh Cairns then commenced his speech for the alleged lunatic. The whole of Thursday's sitting was occupied by Sir Hugh's speech, which was brought to an end on Friday. He dissected the evidence piecemeal with masterly skill, and concluded with a fervid and eloquent appeal to the jury, which provoked loud applause on the part of the audience. Upon the letters written by Mr. Windham, which the learned counsel read, there can be but one opinion. They are intelligent and well expressed, and there is not a shadow of insanity about them. Dr. Tuke, the eminent physician, was the first witness examined for the defence. He gave a minute account of a conversation he had had with the alleged lunatic, and said that all his answers were clear and well defined. On Saturday Dr. Tuke was cross-examined at great length, and Dr. Seymour was then examined in further proof of Mr. Windham's sanity. This gentleman stated positively that he did not believe there was any radical defect in Mr. Windham's mind, and that he thought him quite capable of managing his own affairs. On Monday, the illness of one of the jury, who was compelled to withdraw altogether, threatened to interfere somewhat with the proceedings, but Mr. Warren decided that the inquiry should go on with twenty-two instead of twenty-three jurymen. The day was occupied with medical evidence for the defence. Mr. Hancock's evidence, with respect to the construction of Mr. Windham's mouth, was specially important.

#### Miscellaneous News.

THE FORTIFICATION SCHEME.—It appears that the amount raised by Government for fortifications during the past quarter is 350,000l. This was obtained by the creation of terminable annuities, which are supposed to have been absorbed by the savings-banks. It is thought that about 1,000,000l. has now been raised out of the 2,000,000l. originally authorised.

TWO EXECUTIONS took place on Saturday—one at York and the other at Stafford. In the former place, Waller, the poacher, who murdered the gamekeeper of Mr. Horsfall, suffered the last penalty of the law. At Stafford, Brandrick, who, together with his two accomplices, was convicted of a murder at Bilston, was the sufferer. He made a confession of his guilt. Many thousands of persons—more, it is said, than on any similar occasion—were present to witness the sickening spectacle.

THE VICTORIA (WOMEN'S) PRINTING-OFFICE.—On Saturday Miss Faithfull gave the compositors of the Victoria Press an entertainment at her private residence, and prizes were given to the three apprentices who had made the most progress during the past year. The principal one was awarded to Blanche Restieaux, for having acquired considerable proficiency in the more difficult branches of the business; the second to Emma Rogers, and the third to the little deaf and dumb apprentice, Fanny Pinto.

PARLIAMENTARY VACANCIES.—The death of Sir C. Burrell leaves a vacancy for the borough of Shoreham. The deceased baronet was a Conservative.—Dr. Boyd, the late member for Coleraine, was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Londonderry, and of "high Conservative principles," but voted for the repeal of the corn-laws. Sir H. Bruce has already offered himself for the vacancy. The new candidate is a Conservative, of course. The *Dublin Evening Mail* says:—"It is rumoured that the Solicitor-General, Mr. Lawson, intends to contest the borough of Coleraine, vacant by the lamented death of Dr. Boyd."

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT took place in St. Martin's-hall on Friday afternoon. Some improvements were being made in the ventilation and lighting of the hall, and for this purpose a scaffolding had been suspended from the ceiling. While eight men were engaged at their work one of the poles snapped, thus precipitating them from a dizzy height. One of them saved himself by catching hold of a bracket, and retaining his grasp until assistance was rendered, but the other seven, we regret to say, fell to the ground. They were all fearfully injured, and one of them died shortly after his removal to the hospital. The accident, it is feared, will be fatal in other cases.

THE FIELD-LANE REFUGES.—Mr. Samuel Tawell, the honorary secretary of the Field-lane Refuges for the Homeless, writes to the *Times* giving an abstract of the nineteenth annual report of that institution. 12,000 homeless persons slept under its roof during last year, 1,844 of whom have been placed in situations where they are now honourably earning their daily bread. A free infant school, at which the average attendance is 170; a day-school, average attendance, 350; an evening school for adults, who sleep in the Refuge, average attendance, 85; a night-school for boys, average attendance, 140, have all been in operation during the past year. Industrial



classes, for instruction in useful trades for both boys and girls, have been attended throughout the year by hundreds. A mother's class and a penny bank in connexion with the institution, have also proved highly successful. The receipts of the institution for the past year, including the balance from the previous year, were 5,819*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; payments, 2,355*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* invested, 2,418*l.* 15*s.*; balance at banker's, 946*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

**FAILURE OF A SAVINGS BANK.**—The Bilston Savings Bank has suspended payment in consequence of the serious defalcations of the Rev. H. S. Fletcher, the manager. The rev. gentleman is the incumbent of the parish, and one of the magistrates for the county. The last published statement showed some 23,000*l.* in the hands of the trustees or deposited in Government and other securities; but on the appointment of new trustees, it was discovered that the amount invested was less by 8,840*l.* than the amount deposited. The rev. delinquent admits having appropriated the money, and says he is anxious to make every possible reparation, but coolly adds that he is not yet able to make any proposal.

**REPRESENTATION OF OXFORDSHIRE.**—Sir H. W. Dashwood has just issued his second address, in which he says:—"I desire unequivocally to state that I belong to that class of politicians termed 'Liberal,' but that I am entirely opposed to any rash measures, and wish to enter the House of Commons free to vote upon every question upon its merits and my own conscientious conviction, without reference to the particular party by which it may be originated. I am firmly attached to the institutions of my country, and to its landed and essential interests, but I should be ready to promote any well-advanced improvements in our political and social system, and to effect any practical retrenchment in the administration of our public revenues." A Conservative opposition is threatened, but no one has yet been induced to come forward.

**EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL OPERATION.**—A paper was recently read by Mr. Nunneley, of Leeds, surgeon, before the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, London, on a remarkable case in which that gentleman had successfully removed the entire tongue, for cancer of the organ, and restored the patient to comfort and apparent health. The man, otherwise of robust constitution and in the prime of life, was wasting under the agony of the diseased tongue, and such difficulty of taking food as threatened soon to destroy life by starvation. The operation of extirpating the diseased member was most severe and painful, and, in fact, involved a series of processes extending over several days; but at the end, and when the tongue was finally removed, so rapid was the recovery, that the man ate and enjoyed a good dinner the next day, and continues to this time in vigorous health. He can even talk. He can pronounce every letter of the alphabet, many of them perfectly (all the vowels), most of them distinctly. The three there is the most difficulty in are K, Q, and T, which are difficult and indistinct in the order they are named, K being much more so than T. In conversation he can be readily understood if not hurried or excited.

### Literature.

*Three Sermons*; Composed for delivery at the Opening of a New Organ at St. Chrysostom's Church, Everton; by the Rev. H. BRISTOW WILSON, B.D. London: Longman and Co.

EVERY one remembers the Bishop of Chester's monition to Mr. Macnaught, forbidding him to allow Mr. Wilson the use of his pulpit; whereupon Mr. Macnaught read to his congregation the sermons Mr. Wilson had composed for delivery; and Mr. Wilson sat and listened to his own sermons. The Sermons are now before us; with a Preface, in which Mr. Wilson argues that the Bishop exceeded his jurisdiction; and intimates that he and Mr. Macnaught only forbore to try the question, because the time was one when controversial feelings would have been exasperated by it: while, as the Bishop had taken "an unusual and extreme course," they did "not feel themselves bound to render more than a literal obedience to a formal mandate." And so the St. Chrysostom's farce was enacted—*how to dodge a bishop*:—and Mr. Macnaught's congregation had the advantage of hearing Mr. Wilson's heresies under circumstances that would make their every word more significant and more telling. Mr. Macnaught has since abandoned his ministry; and would have had reverence for conscientiousness and obedience to conviction, had he not so singularly counselled his congregation to the adoption of a crooked policy, and the use of mental reservation in the most sacred professions and in exercises of devotion, as becoming and dutiful in laymen, though intolerable in himself as a clergyman. But Mr. Wilson is apparently incapable of taking the same measure of his duty which his friend has applied: and chooses, rather, boldly and defiantly to set at naught all the formal conditions, and all the implied obligations, of the clerical vocation, without any touch of modest reticence, and without any deference to common morality. His Essay on the "National Church" justly excited the indignation of all honest men, both within and without the Church: and the evil fame of that Rationalistic old-clothes-bag,

the "Essays and Reviews," has been due, in large part, to his production. But Mr. Wilson has now gone far beyond himself.

These sermons, with their preface, present the most flaunting instance of full-blown Rationalism that has appeared in England in these days. It is Rationalism of the old type;—as it has appeared and disappeared in many ages: and differs from the more religious Rationalistic tendency of a few great moderns, by almost ceasing from the attempt to reconcile itself with Scripture and the Church. It utters no word that has not been battologised, shouted, and babbled, a thousand times before. It is not even a new thing that it offers itself to notice as "Protestant principles in their modern application." We do not need to ask whether its postulates are involved in the fundamental principle of Protestantism: we do not need to reply to its insinuations and attacks: we need not expose the fallacy by which it makes the reason of its own age the rule and measure of truth. We have only to exhibit it in Mr. Wilson's case, as the manifesto of a clergyman of the English Established Church; we have only to point to the scandal to that Church of having such teachings put forth from her pulpits. We do not denounce Mr. Wilson because he is a Rationalist; but we denounce Rationalism in the person of one who has voluntarily made a clerical subscription, and has undertaken obligations to society, as unfeignedly accepting the creeds and articles of the English Church. We could speak respectfully of Mr. Wilson as a Rationalist—employing the word, not as a missile, but as a descriptive term, having a now well-defined meaning, and as necessary to controversy as the words Pietist, Positivist, Supernaturalist,—even as we should speak respectfully of De Wette and Hase: but we regret to say that Mr. Wilson does not permit us to be respectful, scarcely to be courteous, for he nowhere manifests any sense of the moral aspects of his position, or any earnest religious sentiment, by which the assumptions and the indifference of his Rationalistic confession can be relieved.

It is true, as said by Mr. Wilson, that "the essence or principle of Protestantism does not consist in any of the systems of doctrine set up at the Reformation period in opposition to the Roman doctrine; . . . but in the vindication of the natural and Christian freedom of churches and individuals against the assumption of Rome to impose doctrine." And it is true that liberty of thought and expression is to be desired, "because it conduces to the discovery of truth, as far as it may be found"; and that, "as Christians, we are bound to grant liberty of conscience as well as entitled to demand it." But these principles, great and precious as they are, seem to us to have no bearing on Mr. Wilson's position, as a man sworn to a defined doctrinal profession and to an ecclesiastical office to which attach recognised social obligations. He is, of course, entitled to liberty of conscience—to freedom from all imposed doctrine; but he is not at liberty to accept solemnly the imposed doctrine, and at the same time to undermine it and protest against it,—may not claim freedom from defined profession and authority which he has yet contracted to observe. In the exercise of his freedom he may, with moral integrity, reject creeds and articles, traditions and Church-constitutions, inspired Scriptures and supernatural revelations: but he will then immorally maintain the office of a Christian minister, and the service of a Church existing to uphold all that he, for himself, meets with rejection or protest. It does not follow from the mutual concession, according to the Protestant principle, of the rights of private judgment and free profession of conviction, that whatever party holds another to be "unchurched and unchristianised" thereby "unchurched and unchristianises itself." The principle implies the right of any party to hold, to profess, and to teach that which seems to it to be the truth, though other parties may account it unchurchly and unchristian; but it does not imply the duty of all others to recognise as churchly and Christian whatever parties may choose to claim such character for themselves. The right of any communion to claim the Christian character is not to be confounded with the duty of a "recognition of Christian character in all communions which claim it." Mr. Wilson elaborately identifies these things; and we suppose this is one of those "novel and unforeseen applications" of the Protestant principle, of which he speaks with such complacency.

Mr. Wilson's views of the Bible are such as he cannot attempt to legitimate by any generally-acknowledged principle: but he uses Luther and Calvin for the support of the doctrine, that there is "a 'verifying' or 'discerning' faculty," to which even the claims of Scripture must be submitted; Luther having used "his own moral judgment" in denying the Apostolic character of the Epistle to the Hebrews, by reason of the "straw and chaff" intruded into

the true doctrine; and Calvin having acknowledged the principle, though applying it differently, in admitting the Second Epistle of Peter, because it contained "nothing unworthy of Peter." But manifestly this judgment by the moral sense, as well as by reason, of the internal evidences of a Divine revelation, falls altogether short of, and cannot possibly be made to bear the weight of, a right "to make the ultimate appeal to our own moral judgment in matters of theology and religion." It is unfortunate that Mr. Wilson often weaves a true principle into false reasoning: few will object to the words, "this moral judgment has a legitimate sway in matters of theology and religion;" but it becomes evident from the context, and indeed from the whole tenor of the long preface to these sermons, that Mr. Wilson means by "legitimate sway" a final and absolute authority. We suppose that, too, is an instance of "the wideness of application which Luther's principle will admit of," but which he himself "did not see."

It is tolerably evident, in the following passage, how far Mr. Wilson has any respect for "Christianity as a strictly defined doctrinal or historical belief:" we are content simply to quote it.

"Upon the fuller acknowledgment of these two facts, that is, of different degrees of value in the Biblical writings, and that the New Testament books are not the only, though they are the earliest deposit of Christian thought, depends in great measure, humanly speaking, the future of Christianity. For it can have no future, properly so called, if it has no growth; if it is tied down for the only food of its life to the mere letter of the New Testament, which, as Plato would say, cannot answer the questions which are put to it. But if we acknowledge that there has been a growth in the Christian literature corresponding with the progress of life in the Christian society, then we need have no fear but that this life shall be carried on. Then it will no longer be put as a question whether Christianity as a strictly defined doctrinal or historical belief shall be perpetual; but we shall be sure concerning the Christian product—concerning the Christian accumulations, moral, intellectual, and social, that they can never be obliterated as monuments, or cease to be operative in the world as forces."

Again, we read:—

"And as some books appear to owe their place in the Christian collection to speculative hypotheses, argumentative purposes, necessities of controversy, and doctrinal prepossessions, as for instance, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and the fourth Gospel, so with regard to some details of the books, the insertion of them may with great likelihood be accounted for in like manner. That is to say, some particulars in the Gospel histories may be taken with the greater probability as evidences of opinions at the time when they were inserted, rather than as testimonies to facts occurring in the chronological order wherein they appear. Parts of the history may reasonably be supposed to have been rounded into their present shape in order to accord with dogmatical conceptions, or conceptions which were beginning to assume a dogmatic form. And it must be distinctly remembered, that in so doing, compilers, revisers, or transcribers would only be giving expression to what they esteemed to be the truth; at most, carrying on a controversy in a way which seemed legitimate to them, not, as we should esteem it, tampering with a document."

We need not proceed further to justify our use of strong language in characterising Mr. Wilson's Rationalism:—Baur and Strauss must be his apostles. Of the treatment of Scripture in special instances we shall give a few specimens. The "fourth Gospel" has been already floored. We are also taught that "the expressions of the New Testament" about which Trinitarians and Unitarians dispute, are "expressions which embody the thoughts of the first Christians concerning God and His Son and Spirit." The early chapters of Genesis are taken as two narratives, and are thus described:—

"The one narrative is an imaginary account of the mode in which the universe was produced by one Creative power; the earth being the centre of the universe, and man its noblest inhabitant. The second narrative is a like imaginary account of the origin of the condition in which man finds himself placed upon this globe. And in calling these narratives 'imaginary,' there is no dishonour done to them. For to imagine was of old to realize. It is not that a fictitious or enigmatic clothing is deliberately thrown over some truth for the purpose of concealing it, but a sufficient reason or adequate cause is assumed for a certain set of facts. And thus it might very well occur, that in connexion with the representation of the origin of the universe as given in Gen. i., man is introduced in a somewhat different manner from that in which he appears in Gen. ii., iii., where the interest centres more exclusively upon himself, and where another set of facts are also to be comprehended."

But the most flagrant instance of bold assumption is to be found in a passage in which the Ascension of our Lord is explained away, and rejected as a fact. First, Mr. Wilson dwells on the fact that the last twelve verses of Mark's Gospel are not found in the "oldest and best Greek manuscripts":—let the verses go, by all means; but how does Mr. Wilson sustain himself in this judgment of "oldest and best"? By referring to "the Vatican, the Sinaitic":—a fair specimen of the daring with which anything is assumed that will serve the purposes of the writer's warfare. While the Sinaitic MS. is yet under discussion, not known but by the testi-



mony of a single scholar, suspected by many scholars, and as yet without any admitted authority at all, Mr. Wilson presumes to name it as one of two "oldest and best":—best, on no critical ground that Mr. Wilson can have proved, but best because it assists him to get rid of the Ascension, as he thinks. He then goes on to say, Matthew and John—that is (mark the words), "if the first and fourth Gospels are attributable, as to their original source, to St. Matthew and St. John,"—tell us nothing of the Ascension; which they would have done had they been witnesses of it as described by Luke:—the last verses of Mark being not genuine, Mark also tells us nothing of the Ascension:—the only authority for the supposed fact is now Luke,—but Luke wrote under the superintendence of St. Paul, and neither of them witnessed the event. But here is the solution:—Paul "was convinced that he had seen the Lord in His celestial life, but he did not directly deliver anything concerning the manner of his transition to heaven:" and "Luke may thus be thought to have represented in a material clothing, and in an historical form, that which was with his master an abstract doctrine or mystical conception." Mr. Wilson may shelter himself, perhaps, beneath vague words that follow, from the charge of himself rejecting the Ascension. We will give the passage: in which the only intimation that this may not be his own view is contained in the first clause; while the plea for those holding it, and the tone of the closing words, justify us in regarding it as having his complacency and sympathy.

"Now it would be an abandonment of the Protestant principle to refuse the name of Christian or of Churchman to those who differ from ourselves in any of these particulars; to those, for instance, who consider the narrative (Luke xxiv. 50, 51, Acts i. 9–11) to be the embodiment of a doctrine or idea in a material form; who would rather rest in the expressions of St. Paul and of the earlier creeds 'He ascended into heaven,' with the practical application of the Anglican collect, 'that we may in heart and mind thither ascend and with him continually dwell,' than follow literally the details represented to us in paintings of the elevation of a body with its clothing into the region of the clouds."

What Mr. Wilson thinks of theology, its materials, and its hitherto accepted teachings, may be judged from a few sentences which we give without comment:—

"The 'saving faith' of Luther rested ultimately for its certitude to him on the verdict of his moral judgment; . . . others are as much entitled to throw themselves immediately on the love and forgiveness of the Father, as he was to rely ultimately on the same parental mercifulness through faith in the atonement of the Son, as he understood 'faith' and 'atonement.'" (p. x.)

"And the solution of this apparent difference between St. Paul's expressions and those of the rest of the New Testament we may well consider to be, that the passages in St. Paul's writings, on which have been founded notions concerning the universal and utter corruption of the human race, imputation of guilt through the first Adam, with their counterparts of vicarious sacrifice, second Adam, imputation of Christ's righteousness, were not intended by himself to deliver dogmatical statements; were arguments, illustrations, or views of truth, as presented to his own mind; or as presentable by him to persons whose prejudices he was desirous of conciliating. We cannot expect, therefore, to find like aspects of the Gospel in the Evangelists, or in the writings of those Apostles who had heard the Master Himself.

"If this be so, or something like it, there can be thrown off from the Protestant theology those views of utter depravity of the human race, of imputation of sin, of divine wrath in a literal sense, with their antitheses, which have weighed upon it like an incubus, without doing dishonour to the good faith of the Apostles, and, above all, to the honest zeal of one of the noblest of the followers of the Crucified One; and as has been well said, 'We believe St. Paul because we understand him reasonably';—when so understood, he is in no conflict with his Master.

"And not only is Christian theology, properly so called, relieved of one of its greatest difficulties, when it has abandoned the necessity of reconciling its first principles relative to the goodness of God with the dogma of the inherited utter depravity and curse of man; practical religion at the same time recovers its spring."

"There is no sufficient reason why much knowledge, which is now considered secular, should not be recognised as coming from the Father of lights, and as revealed to us even more directly than that which we derive from the pages of the Bible: capable of being wrought up into a more lively faith, of supplying more direct evidence of the continual presence of God with us, than the record of men's thoughts in times past can furnish, and suitable, therefore, when we shall have ministers qualified for it, for entering into the instruction which is combined with our formal worship."

"The jurist, the political economist, the statistician, as well as the professor of natural science, could reveal, in the service of a church rightly constituted, facts of human nature and conditions affecting human morality and happiness with which it would highly concern Christian congregations to be familiar; the exposition of which, in a religious spirit, would benefit not only those who are now found within the walls of the churches, but others would thereby be brought there."

As to Mr. Wilson's views of the Church; an early paragraph in his first sermon contains the notion of "civil society under a moral and religious aspect"; and in prescribing present work for Churchmen, he specially names—as

well he may—"procuring some relaxation in the obligation to its ritual; some greater influence of congregations in its general government; . . . and obtaining, moreover, some allowance of greater freedom of expression to its ministers."

Mr. Wilson is perhaps liable to ecclesiastical prosecution for opinions expressed in this work. If that prosecution come, let it be understood by him, that men not bound by creeds or subscriptions, but devoted to free thought and free speech, will sympathise with the proceedings against him: because it is not free thought that would be prosecuted in his person, but a deep and subtle immorality, which no upright and inflexible man can wish to see maintaining itself and preaching itself in the sacred offices of a Christian community.

#### THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

*Macmillan's Magazine* opens the New Year in great strength and variety. Professor Kelland contributes a popular essay in astronomy, entitled "The Yard Measure extended to the Stars," which makes the reader wish he may give us many more such, and take his place as an eloquent expositor of science with George Wilson and Dr. Nichol. "Passing Events—The Conservative Reaction," denies that the year 1861 has been one of reaction, and treats liberally of topics of present interest in theology and politics. "Our Diplomatic and Consular Services" gives a useful account of the state of these professions, and expresses satisfaction with their efficiency. Both these articles are good specimens of that anonymous journalism which in the last number of this magazine was condemned on such insufficient grounds by Mr. Hughes. "A Glance beyond the 'Trent' Difficulty" brings out Mr. Ludlow on the side—well-reasoned by him—of absolute protection of persons on board a *bona fide* neutral vessel; and, at the same time, in opposition to any recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Henry Kingsley's "Raven-shoe" gives signs of finding a solution of the complexities of its clever plot; and preserves all its power and distinctness in delineation of character. Mr. Hughes contributes a good English provincial story for Christmas, in his very best vein, both as a painter of manners and as a hearty, large-souled man. We should think the lines on "The zettie by the vire zide," and "Th' howls' disaster" his own; and like some of the "White Horse" songs, they are very capital in their queer way.

*The Medical Critic and Psychological Journal* (No. 5) has a Quarterly Retrospect of "Extraordinary Crimes," and articles, Medical, Philosophical, and General, which are of great merit,—especially those on "Micro-psychology" and "The Educational Minute"—which is on the side of the innovations, and most intelligently so. The essay on "Instinct and Reason" is a continuation; and is too phrenological for us. "Hallucinations," by M. de Boismont, deserves the profound consideration of the student of mind. The whole number confirms the claims of this excellent quarterly.

The article in *Blackwood* which will be most read discusses the means of defending Canada in case of war, and of throwing troops into our great North American colony. The writer has evidently full local knowledge, and his conclusions are made very clear by an excellent map which shows the difficulties of getting troops to Montreal in winter. The masterly article in defence of the Revised Code we reserve for separate notice. This month "The Doctor's Family" is brought to a conclusion, the authoress having been apparently somewhat embarrassed by the situation she had brought about. Nettie, the Australian heroine, is, however, a beautiful creation, and we part from her, with regret, in the final scene. The circumstances that called forth her wondrous energy of character having changed, she, of course, enters the haven of matrimony. *Appropos* of Mr. Thornbury's life, "Maga" is justly severe upon Turner, an artist who has left behind him a collection of works of almost unequalled splendour, but who stands in himself so poor a figure before the gazing world.

*Fraser* opens the New Year with the first part of a brilliant story, under the affected title, "Thalatta! Thalatta! a Study of the Sea," which will, we should hope, come nearer to the standard of English morality than "Caterina in Venice," by the same author. Mr. Boyd contributes another of his genial and well-written essays on "The World's Opinion," in which we think too much importance is attached to social conformity, and to what Mrs. Grundy says. There is much good sense in the article on the Marriage Law of the Empire, and the importance of assimilating the law of Scotland and Ireland to that of England, but the difficulties in the way of making one uniform registration of marriages as a civil contract are undoubtedly great, if not at present insuperable. The paper on Comets is scientific in substance, and interesting in style. A well-written historical review of the great events of the last month concludes the number.

The *Cornhill* has a varied selection of papers, beginning with "Philip," which exhibits to the full extent Mr. Thackeray's matchless powers as a novelist, and tends towards a wind-up—and ending with a characteristic "Roundabout Paper" by the editor. Mr. Doyle's illustration, "Dining down the River," is perhaps the best of the series, the figures being less crowded and more speaking. A short article on the

Quadrilateral gives the result of a recent furtive examination of the formidable Austrian defensive works along the line of the Adige, and discusses their weak and strong points. The most serious paper is an essay on "Liberalism," which is hazy, pedantic, and conservative. The writer deprecates government by the people, and lays great stress upon the superior governing power "of the few who in virtue of a happy combination of personal gifts with accidental advantages ought to be regarded as their natural leaders." We don't believe in this theory. It is sure of leading to over-government and too much meddling. The writer seems to have a great admiration of positive statesmanship that is always doing for the people, and something like contempt for self-government. The tendency of the age to do with a minimum of legislation and leave more to natural laws and national life, seems to have provoked the remark as to the growth of a "quiet, ignoble littleness of character and spirit." Our closet politician does not particularly object to the modern idea "that Governments have, as such, no religious character or duties," but "it lowers our conceptions of the importance of Governments"—as though ruling were an end, and not a means. We prefer the fiction of the *Cornhill* to its philosophy. A chapter of "Philip" has more instruction than a score of pages of jejune political reflections such as we have referred to.

The *Art Journal* has opened a new vein with the new year, and proposes giving a series of engravings from the works of British artists, chiefly from private collections which are inaccessible to the public. The first of these is given in the January number—Sir Edwin Landseer's "The Chieftain's Friend" in possession of the Duke of Devonshire. Turner's chief pictures are also to be successively reproduced by the engraver, and an Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition, consisting of twenty-four illustrated pages, will be a distinguishing feature of this year's volume, without involving any extra charge. These special arrangements, in addition to the ordinary contents of the *Art Journal* and its profuse illustrations, exhibit an enterprise which defies official rivalry and cannot fail of meeting with adequate support. The present number has also engravings of Turner's "Crossing the Brook" and the celebrated "Crucifixion" of Rubens in Antwerp Cathedral.

An estimate of the genius and satirical writings of Thackeray is the first article in the *Eclectic Review*, and is written in the well-known epigrammatic style. On the whole the judgment of the reviewer is discriminating, and lenient if not favourable. Thackeray, it is said, never idealises, never leads his readers upwards, but sees a humorous and satiric side to all things. On the other hand, in some of his writings there is pathos of the highest order, and there are signs of a growing gentleness and sympathy. It is remarked in the succeeding article that Mr. Thackeray's opinion of Mr. Sortain will take many readers by surprise. So also will his letter to Mr. Sortain, recently quoted in our columns, which reveals how much more of regard for truth in its highest forms there may be in the mind of "the censor of our times and age" than is generally supposed. Besides the notice of the late Mr. Sortain, of Brighton, there are articles on "Clough's Poems," "The Breaking of the Golden Bowl," "Hooper's New Theory of the Apocalypse," "King Cotton out at Elbows," and "Puritan Womanhood."

The *Christian Spectator*, in a spirit akin to that of the *Eclectic* in dealing with Thackeray, endeavours to fix the position of Tennyson in the literary heavens. In such criticism our Nonconformist periodicals are worthily and usefully employed. In this, the first of three papers on the Poet Laureate, the writer lays the groundwork for succeeding remark, and gives many and various illustrations of our greatest living poet's distinctive style. Next month he proposes to attempt some general estimate of Tennyson's poems, and in another paper to discuss his religious teaching and influence. "G" is evidently well versed in his subject and has drunk deeply into the spirit of Tennyson's poems. "On Thoroughness of Affection" does one good to read, especially after digesting the bitter diatribe against Mr. Bright and American democracy, which seems to us alike unjust and indiscriminating. The writer speaks of "the bloody aspirations of the Washington Government, which he (Mr. Bright) abets." These "bloody aspirations" are simply to restore the Union and put down rebellion. If the editor of the *Christian Spectator* were at the present moment installed in the Capitol we should be curious to know what terms he would propose to the South with a view to peace. Would he give over Maryland and Washington to the Confederates, as they demand? What line of boundary would he adopt? These questions simply show that the Federalists *must* for the present continue to fight, and that they therefore deserve our forbearance, if not our sympathy.

A new magazine from the North demands a word of welcome. The *Northern Monthly*, from the Manchester mint, has put out no puff preliminary. The only external clue to its plan and aim is the motto "Free thought and free speech, enjoined with Christian faith and Catholic feeling." Its originators indeed—*simplex munditiis*—disdain all outward attractions, and are evidently content to be judged by the intrinsic merits of their offspring. In the first article the standard of voluntary education is unfurled in an article which is a distillation of the whole controversy. In five brief pages more may be learned of



the drift of the arguments on both sides, and of the strength of the voluntary case, than from any other article we have seen on the subject of treble the length. "Certain recent sophisms about progress" is a smart reply to various counts of the Secularist indictment against the Bible. An essay on "Conventionalism" deals in lively, epigrammatic style with a not very inviting subject. The remaining articles are "A Story of To-day (reprinted)," "From Church to Church," "Expositions of Great Pictures," and "Loungeings in an Old Library"—all but the last to be continued. The *Northern Monthly* is an excellent three-pennyworth of literature, produced by cultivated writers, and imbued with an earnest and liberal spirit. We have great confidence that it will prove to be in the North of England an able and valuable coadjutor in the promotion of liberal views on ecclesiastical and religious questions, and help to improve the taste and strengthen the principles of Northern Nonconformists.

We must reserve the remaining periodicals, as well as the Quarterlies, for our next number.

## LITERARY GOSSIP.

"The Study of the Bible," a volume of helps over hindrances in understanding the Scriptures, will be published this month by Messrs. Simpkin and Co. It will be the first issue of a number of books entitled "The Interpreter Series."

A Student's Manual of the English Language, by Mr. George P. Marsh, edited with additional chapters and notes by Dr. William Smith, will be published by Mr. Murray in the course of the month.

Mr. Cornelius de Witt's book on "Thomas Jefferson; a Historical view of Democracy in America," is about to be published by Messrs. Longman and Co. It has been translated by Mr. R. S. H. Church.

Mr. Charles Lever will commence in February a new tale, which will be issued, as usual, by Messrs. Chapman and Hall in monthly numbers, each containing two illustrations by "Phiz."

Messrs. A. and C. Black, of Edinburgh, have purchased the copyright and stock of the late Mr. De Quincey's works.

Mr. William W. Story's "Letters on the American Question," that have recently appeared in the columns of the *Daily News*, will be immediately published by Mr. Manwaring, in an amended and corrected form.

## Gleanings.

Where there's a will there's a way; but where there's a great many wills there's no way.

At Montmartre Cemetery a tombstone has been erected with a colossal tear carved on it, and the words underneath, "Judge how we loved him!"

The colony of Queensland possesses a veritable Chinese alderman, yclept Mr. James Chiam, who has been naturalised, and lived eleven years in the colony.

It is decided that the Government plan of the British Museum arrangement is to comprise a complete separation of literature from science.

The Manchester Local Committee have handed to Mr. John Taylor, general treasurer of the British Association, the magnificent balance of 3,658l. 9s. 8d.

The steamer Sir James Duke has sailed with 200 miles of submarine electric cable on board, for the repair of the fractured Red Sea line.

It is satisfactory to hear that the recent telegrams from Alexandria have been arriving in much shorter time—the average period occupied being eighteen hours.

It is estimated that in nine years' time the population of Victoria, in Australia, will be one million. In 1836 it was under two hundred.

"How are you, Smith?" says Jones. Smith pretends not to know him, and replies, hesitatingly, "Sir, you have the advantage of me." "Yes," retorts Jones, "I s'pose so; everybody has that's got common sense."

It is stated that Glass, Elliott, and Co., have tendered to the English Government to lay a cable from Milford Haven to Halifax, by July, 1862, for 700,000l., guaranteeing its efficiency for one year.

Father Daly, so notorious in connexion with the Galway Transatlantic Packet agitation, has been suspended by his (the Romish) Bishop for taking too prominent a part in "secular pursuits" in defiance of the Bishop's injunction.

Last week, the *Gazette of Bankruptcy*, a new journal, called into activity by the exigencies of the times, actually published a "double number."

At an auction-room in Paris, a few days back, three very small vases for flowers, in old Sèvres porcelain, and decorated in the style of the eighteenth century, were sold for 15,950f.

Mr. Maguire, M.P., has been elected Mayor of Cork for the present year. The defeated candidate was Sir John Arnott, whose extensive charities and liberal principles have rendered him a favourite.

It is stated that 8,000 barrels, of about 40 gallons each, of the oil from Pennsylvania springs, are now on their way to London. This will be the first large arrival in England.

Last week, in a house of one of the courts of the Strand, three children named Howlett were locked up during a brief absence of their mother. One of them lighted a lucifer match, set the room on fire, and all three were burnt to death.

The number of men who have volunteered into the Naval Reserve is 9,287, of whom 8,229 have been enrolled. The northern ports, and especially those of the Tyne and Tees, have contributed by far the greatest number.

A great meeting was held in Dublin last week in aid of the movement for raising "a national tribute of respect to the memory of the late Earl of Eglinton, for his efforts to promote the material interest of Ireland."

The number of private bills deposited in the House of Commons for the ensuing session of Parliament is 329. Last session the total number was 399. A rather busy session is anticipated, owing to the rivalry of existing railway companies.

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—A tavern-keeper at Newark, when giving a New Year's present to his "help," told one of his porters (a smart Irishman) that he was about the best man about the house, and therefore he should give him the most costly present. "Sure," said Patrick, rubbing his hands with delight, "I always mane to do me duty." "I believe you," returned his employer, "and therefore I shall make you a present of all you have stolen from me during the year!" "Thank yer honour," replied Pat, "and may all your friends and acquaintances trate you as liberally."

A JUVENILE WIT.—An old physician was declaiming the other day upon the propensity which a majority of people display for eating unripe fruit and vegetables. "There is not," said he, "a vegetable growing in our gardens that is not best when arrived at maturity, and most of them are injurious unless fully ripe." "I know one, though, that ain't so good when it's ripe as 'tis green," interrupted a little boy, in a very confidential but modest manner. "What's that?" sharply said the physician, vexed at having his principle disputed by a mere boy. "A cucumber," replied the lad. The doctor winked both his eyes, but said nothing.

IRISH WIT.—A poor Irish cripple sat begging at a bridge, urging his appeal to the charity of passengers with the eager and versatile eloquence of his country. A gentleman and lady—young, gay, and handsome, with that peculiar look of gratified and complacent consciousness which indicates the first few weeks of married life—crossed the bridge. They regarded not the petition of the beggar, so, just as they passed him he exclaimed, "May the blessing of the Lord, which brings love, and joy, and wealth, and a fine family, follow you all the days of your life"—a pause—the couple passed heedlessly on, and the beggar, with a fine touch of caustic humour, added, "and never overtake you."

AN AMBIGUOUS WORD.—A clergyman, while composing a sermon, made use of the words "ostentatious man." Throwing down his pen, he wished to satisfy himself, ere he proceeded, as to whether a great portion of his congregation might comprehend the meaning of these words, and he adopted the following method of proof:—Ringing the bell, the footman appeared, and he was thus addressed by his master:—"What do you conceive to be implied by an ostentatious man?" "An ostentatious man, sir," said Thomas, "why, sir, I should say a perfect gentleman." "Very good," observed the vicar, "send Ellis (the coachman) here." "Ellis," said the vicar, "what do you imagine an ostentatious man to be?" "An ostentatious man, sir," replied Ellis, "why, I should say an ostentatious man means what we call (saving your presence) a very jolly fellow." It is hardly necessary to add that the vicar substituted a less ambiguous word.

PARODY ON THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.—The following satirical parody appears in a book published by an American collector of national melodies:—

GOD SAVE JOHN BULL.  
God save me, great John Bull!  
Long keep my pocket full!  
God save John Bull!  
Ever victorious,  
Haughty, vain-glorious,  
Snobbish, censorious,  
God save John Bull!

O Lords, our gods arise!  
Tax all our enemies,  
Make tariffs fall!  
Confound French politics,  
Frustrate all Russian tricks,  
Get Yankees in a "fix,"  
God "bless" them all! [Sinecure manu.]

Thy choicest gifts in store,  
On me, me only pour,  
Me, great John Bull!  
Maintain oppressive laws,  
Frown down the poor man's cause!  
So sing with heart and voice,  
I, great John Bull.

MRS. BENDISH, CROMWELL'S GRANDDAUGHTER.—On one occasion, when she was travelling in a London stage-coach, in company with two gentlemen to whom she was an entire stranger, the conversation turned upon Cromwell, whose character and conduct were criticised with much acrimony by the two gentlemen. Impatient at hearing the indignities done to the honoured name of her grandfather, she, after her usual manner, took up with great spirit the argument in his defence, and extolled him with all the rapture to which she was prompted by her enthusiastic admiration of his virtues and graces. She tried to make it clear to her opponents that he was a man of consummate patriotism and piety. But by all her rhetoric she failed to carry conviction to their minds. One of them in particular became extremely hot and violent against Cromwell, whom he branded with every term of opprobrium, deriding his pretensions to patriotism and sanctity, and stigmatising him as a cold-blooded traitor and tyrant. This virulence she thought was very insolent, and to her it was very provoking. She pronounced the imputations to be false and calumnious. But the more she defended her grandfather, the more outrageous was her opponent in his abuse. She became in a corresponding degree excited, and the controversy increased in vehemence. If towards the end of the stage, the violence of the

dispute was abated, this arose rather from exhaustion of breath than from the want of wrath or of words to prolong it. After they had alighted from the coach, and had taken some refreshment, Mrs. Bendish advanced to the gentleman who had been her principal opponent in the controversy, and politely requested that she might be permitted to speak with him apart. "Surely, madam," he replied, and they withdrew to another apartment; upon which she told him, with great composure, "that he had in the grossest manner belied and abused the most pious man that ever lived; that Cromwell's blood that flowed in her veins would not allow her to pass over the indignities cast on his memory in her presence; that she could not handle a sword, but that she could fire a pistol as well as he, and she demanded immediate satisfaction to the injured honour of her family, insisting that if he would not incur the charge of cowardice, he should not make her sex the pretence for declining to accept her challenge." The gentleman, as might be supposed, was amazed at the remarkable strain of this address, but on discovering her relationship to the man he had reviled, of which before he was ignorant, and perceiving that the controversy had now assumed a somewhat serious aspect, he had good sense enough to soften down. "Notwithstanding," he immediately replied, "all that I have said in disparagement of the character of Oliver Cromwell, who I now understand to have been your grandfather, he unquestionably possessed many great qualities which I honour as much as you or any one, and had I known or suspected your relation to him, I would certainly not have said one word on the subject to give you offence. I regret having wounded your feelings by the asperity with which in the heat of contradiction I may have treated his memory, and I sincerely ask your pardon for my rudeness." By this apology he succeeded in appeasing her resentment: and they prosecuted the remainder of their journey together with a degree of friendly feeling and good humour, if not of mutual confidence. But in the course of the conversations that followed, Cromwell's character was not again brought under discussion.—*Anderson's Memorable Women of the Puritan Times.*

WINTER DISEASES.—Affections of the lungs, chest, and throat become prevalent during the frosty or damp and foggy weather of the winter season. One of the best preventive and curative medicines against such attacks is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, which, in cases of incipient or confirmed pulmonary consumption, chronic bronchitis, laryngitis, asthma, and other troublesome affections of the chest and throat, has been found most effective. Whilst the Pale or Yellow Oil is inactive and uncertain, the invariably beneficial effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are always fully realised. The actual benefit derived from Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Mr. Cridland, an eminent surgeon:—"I suffered from excessive irritation of the larynx, consequently I was greatly reduced in strength and appearance, and quite unable to attend to my professional duties. It occurred to me that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, which I was frequently prescribing, would benefit my own case; and after taking it for a few days, its good effects commenced, and at the end of six weeks I regained my usual health and strength, and had entirely lost the laryngeal irritation, which was of a most harassing and fearfully distressing character. It is therefore with much pleasure I beg to add my testimony to the excellent results attendant on Dr. de Jongh's Oil."—Advertisement.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

GREEN.—Aug. 1, 1861, at Tahaa, Society Islands, the wife of the Rev. James Z. Green, of a daughter.  
KENNEDY.—Dec. 27, at 4, Stepney-green, the wife of the Rev. John Kennedy, of a son.  
FREEMAN.—Jan. 6, 1862, at Etna House, Twickenham, Mrs. W. Freeman, of a daughter.  
JONES.—At Holywell, the wife of the Rev. John Jones, English Congregational minister, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

HORNE-TAYLOR.—Dec. 21, at Sutherland Congregational Chapel, Walworth, by the Rev. Edward Bewlay, Mr. Fred. William Horne, to Miss Jessie Sophia Taylor.  
HERBERT-BOND.—Dec. 23, at Sutherland Congregational Chapel, Walworth, by the Rev. Edward Bewlay, Mr. James Herbert, to Miss Eliza Bond, both of Walworth.  
JEHU-JONES.—December 24, at the Bethel Independent chapel, Bedford-street, Leicester, by the Rev. J. Hughes, Welsh Presbyterian Minister, Mr. D. Jehu, of Toxteth-park, to Anne, daughter of Mr. M. Jones, of the same place.  
PAINE-COX.—December 25, at the Old Meeting-house, Gamlingsay, by the Rev. E. Manning, Mr. Porter Ulysses Paine, of Hatley St. George, to Miss Jane Cox, of Gamlingsay.  
KINNEAR-M'NAIR.—December 27, at 51, Queen-street, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. Bonar, Charles R. Kinnear, Esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, to Margaret Barton, second daughter of the late Benjamin M'Nair, Esq., of Greenfield, Lanarkshire.  
PICKERSGILL-POPPLEWELL.—Dec. 31, at the Independent chapel, Birral, by the Rev. D. Wilson, John William, eldest son of the Rev. H. Pickersgill, Wrexham, Wales, to Susannah, third daughter of Mr. Frank Popplewell, of Thornhill Lees.  
TOMALIN-DIX.—January 1, at the Congregational Chapel, Henley-on-Thames, by the Rev. J. Rowland, John Tomalin, to Eliza Dix.  
GRIST-TROTMAN.—January 1, at the Herbert Memorial Church, Brompton, near Salisbury, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. Hubert G. Grist, of Barnsbury, London, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of C. K. Trotman, Esq., late of Wells, Somersetshire.  
GIFFORD-GOODCHILD.—Jan. 2, at Stansfield Chapel, by the Rev. D. W. Evans, assisted by the Rev. John Rutter, Mr. Charles Gifford, of Cowlinge, to Miss Ellen Goodchild, Cordell Hall, Stansfield, niece to Martin Slater, Esq., of Cheveley Hall, near Newmarket, all in the county of Suffolk.  
BURTON-STEVENS.—Jan. 4, at Middleton-road Congregational Church, Dalston, by the Rev. Clement Dukes, M.A., James, eldest son of James Burton, Esq., of H.M.'s Inland Revenue, Leeds, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Nathaniel S. Stevens, Esq., of H.M.'s Customs, London.

## DEATHS.

BRIDGMAN.—Nov. 2, at Shanghai, in his sixty-first year, the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, of the London Missionary Society, who has laboured in the mission-field for the long space of thirty-two years.



**PLINT.**—Dec. 18, at Leeds, aged thirty-six, Ellen, widow of Thomas Edward Plint, Esq., stockbroker, whom she has survived only about five months.

**LAWRENCE.**—Dec. 22, at 9, Old Park-hill, after a long and painful illness, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. John Lawrence, aged fifty years.

**DROVER.**—December 27, at Wincanton, Somerset, William Henry, son of the Rev. J. E. Drover, aged one year and three months.

**JONES.**—January 1, at Tottenham, after a few days' illness, from congestion of the lungs, Mr. Richard Jones, Depositary of the Religious Tract Society, in his forty-second year.

**BOYD.**—January 2, at Coleraine, Dr. Boyd, M.P. for that borough.

**HANKEY.**—Jan. 4, at 45, Portland-place, the residence of her son, Martha, widow of the late Thomson Hankey, Esq., in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

**BURRILL.**—Jan. 4, at his residence, Knapp Castle, Sussex, Sir Charles Merrik Burrill, Bart., in the eighty-eighth year of his age, having represented the Rape of Bramber and borough of New Shoreham, for the space of nearly fifty-six years.

**SCHOFIELD.**—At Long Creek, on the Meroo River, N.S.W., Fred. Elston, son of the Rev. T. Schofield, of Chertsey, Surrey, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The Money Market on Monday was considerably affected by false reports respecting the arrival of the Europa with unfavourable news, causing a decline of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent in Consols, which was subsequently recovered.

This morning the telegraphic news by the Europa occasioned some disappointment. The Funds opened at a reduction, and soon experienced a further fall. The principal sellers were the numerous small speculators who had bought upon the belief that decisive intelligence of a favourable character would come forward by the Europa. The lowest point touched was  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent below yesterday's final range. The private accounts from nearly all the mercantile houses, however, expressed a strong opinion, based partly upon the tone prevailing in Ministerial circles at Washington, that war with this country will be avoided at any cost, and that the Southern Commissioners will be given up, if this be insisted on by England, and nothing be left open but the one stern alternative. The effect on the Funds was favourable. The closing quotations were the same as those of yesterday, the morning's fall being fully recovered. At the close the tone was rather firm. Consols, which closed yesterday at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$  "buyers," ex. div., both for money and next Thursday's settlement, opened this morning at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ , fell to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and closed to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ . For February the last price was 92 $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ . The New Threes and Reduced are 91 $\frac{1}{2}$  92. Exchequer Bills, March, 12s. to 15s. prem.; and ditto, June, 12s. prem. Bank Stock is 238. India 5 per Cent., 105 $\frac{1}{2}$  105 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto 5 per Cent. Enforced Paper, 99; ditto 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent., 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and ditto Debentures, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

At the discount office at the Bank the applications were only moderate. In the open market the supply of money has increased, in anticipation of the payment of the dividends, which will commence to-morrow, and the rate for good bills has fallen to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Foreign Securities are quiet, but continued steadiness is apparent in prices.

A limited amount of business has been transacted to-day in the Railway Share Market, and a further slight decline has taken place in values. Eastern Counties have declined to 54 and 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Great Northern to 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Lancashire and Yorkshire to 107 $\frac{1}{2}$  108. North Westerns to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$  93 $\frac{1}{2}$ . South Westerns to 94 and 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln to 45. Midlands to 131 $\frac{1}{2}$  131 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and North Eastern, Berwick to 102. South Easterns, however, have improved to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$  78. The Foreign and Colonial lines have remained inactive, with little variation of importance in values. Northern of France realises 39. Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Grand Trunk of Canada, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ . East Indian have improved to 100 $\frac{1}{2}$  101; and Great Indian Peninsula to 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares remain without material change in prices.

## The Gazette.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 37, for the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 1.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£29,792,265
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	3,634,900
Gold Bullion ..	15,142,265
Silver Bullion ..	—
	£29,792,265
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,553,000
Reserve ..	3,181,084
Public Deposits ..	7,345,833
Other Deposits ..	6,036,032
Seven Day and other Bills ..	352,650
	£40,768,629
Jan. 2, 1861.	M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier

Friday, Jan. 3, 1861.

### BANKRUPTS.

William Barker, Wokingham, Berkshire, foreman to a builder.

Benjamin Blake, Surbiton, near Kingston, riding-master.

Henry Charles Cooper, Salisbury-street, Strand, violinist.

James Ell, Copenhagen-street, Islington, baker.

Adolph Goldstandt, Trafalgar-square, New Peckham.

Thomas Otwell, Charlotte-street, Barnsbury-road, Islington, photographic apparatus manufacturer.

George Thomas Mercer, late of William-street, Hampstead-road.

Vere Dawson Hunt, late of Stranraer-place, Maida-vale, dealer in horses.

Benjamin Cotton, late of Wapping-wall, St. Paul's, Shadwell, licensed victualler.

Thomas Tipson Newby, Albert-terrace, Camden-town, commercial traveller.

John Cooper Leeson, Wilnot-street, Russell-square, working engineer.

Charles Meville Browne, Long-acre.

Thomas Beckansale King, senior, Northampton, commercial traveller.

George Wilder Cooks, Poole and Southampton, plumber.

Alexander Gordon, Middle Scotland-yard, Whitehall, civil engineer.

Robert Liddlelow, Norwich, carpenter.

Thomas Bedson, Montpelier-street, Princes-street, Camberwell, manufacturer of endorsing apparatus.

Daniel Howard, Battersea, late beer-shop keeper.

Joseph Church, Harlow, Essex, farmer.

James Cotton, late of Colne, Wiltshire, innkeeper.

John Charles Scipp, Lincoln-street, Mile-end, and Broad-street-buildings, mining agent.

Moritz Heymann, Colchester-terrace, Stratford.

Matthew Plews, Hampstead and Old Jewry-chambers, auctioneer.

Edward Mansell and George Augustus Elliott, Belgrave-square and Cornhill, auctioneers.

William Grattan, Cross-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea, journeyman bootmaker.

George Russen, Croydon, carrier.

Thomas Jones, Monkwell-street, Cripplegate, cap-front manufacturer.

William Courtenay Vyoyan, late of Dorset-place, Dorset-square, late ensign in the 4th Regiment of Foot.

Charles Sills, Uxbridge, horse dealer.

Edwin Holmes Keighley, Wharf-road, King's-cross, lighter-man.

Luke Peace, Portland-street, Walworth, shoe manufacturer.

Richard Makey, Providence-row, Old Ford, Bow, grocer.

Alfred Shipton Cropp, Southampton, engraver.

Alfred Edward Gritten, Gerrard-street, Soho, picture dealer.

Henry Williams, Salisbury, confectioner.

Henry Polley Cook, Romford, coach builder.

William Crane, Marion-street, Hackney-road, shoemaker.

Robert Rowe Knott, New-inn, Strand, clerk.

John Harper, Dudley, licensed victualler.

Edward Scarsen, Ripley, Derbyshire.

Joseph Holtham, Swansea, builder.

Thomas Roberts, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, potato dealer.

Thomas Huggan, Bradford, Yorkshire, bootmaker.

John Caldecott, Chester, hatter.

Thomas Blanshard, Manchester.

William Middlewood, Stretford, Lancashire, joiner.

John Whittaker, Radcliffe, near Manchester, farmer.

William Dixon, Shotley-bridge, Durham, wine merchant.

James Moore, Birmingham, glass-cutter.

James Withers, Birmingham, commission agent.

Henry Felsted, Standon, Hertfordshire.

George Kilby, Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire, blacksmith.

Thomas Cobbold, Brighton, watchmaker.

Joseph Shaw, Cheadle, Staffordshire, basketmaker.

Solomon Freedman, Canton, near Cardiff, pawnbroker.

Frederick Smith, Oxford, carver.

Albert Szlumper, Birkenhead, tailor.

James Enoch Sadler Daynes, Norwich, horsehair manufacturer.

Charles Edward Townshend, Heigham, Norwich, beer retailer.

William Poll, Old Catton, Norfolk, innkeeper.

Mark Cross, Sheffield, butcher.

Richard Parkin, Sheffield, herring dealer.

George Osborne, Sheffield, bootmaker.

William Turner, Sheffield, grocer.

William Goodwin, Coventry, straw hat manufacturer.

Stephen Hills Dean, Lenham, Kent, farm labourer.

William Edgar Morris, Dudley, railway clerk.

Robert Dawson, Carlisle, innkeeper.

Samuel Ballard Flint, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, general dealer.

Mary Allcock, Hulme.

John M. Hale, late of Bacup.

Henry George, Newport, Monmouthshire.

John Buckingham, Ashburton, Devonshire, mason.

Henry Darch, Barnstaple, Devonshire.

William Steele, Burslem, Staffordshire, potters'-warehouseman.

Joseph Sheldon, Fawler, Oxfordshire, superintendent of an iron-stone quarry.

James Larkman, Beethorpe, Norfolk, blacksmith.

Joseph Thomas Grant, Shrewton and Stapleford, Wiltshire, carpenter.

James Weston, Apperley, Gloucestershire, timber dealer.

Sarah Skinner, Exeter, provision dealer.

Thomas Parker, Sleaford.

John Fairbrother, Hertford, licensed common brewer.

George Ellis, Stalybridge, grocer.

Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.

### BANKRUPTS.

George Rule, Pickard-street, City-road, slater.

James Hallot, late of Crown-street, Flusbury, coach painter and publican.

George Lake, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, professor of music.

Thomas Lucas, Worthing, Sussex, ironmonger.

F. G. Phillips, late of Queen's Hotel, St. Martin's-le-Grand, clerk.

Abraham Downton and George Satchwell, New Inn-yard, Old Bailey, provision merchants and wholesale cheesemongers.

George Anderson, Northampton-place, Canonbury, ship broker.

Abraham Surridge, Leigh, Essex, out of business.

Edward Stevens, Herbert-street, New North-road, railway clerk.

J. W. Parsley, Albion-road, Clapham, clerk in Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

Levi Fry, Bournemouth, Hants, grocer and lodging-house keeper.

R. C. Parsons, Theale, Berkshire, cattle dealer.

Henry Gibson, Rowe's-cottages, East Dulwich, dealer in jewellery, and commission agent.

John House, Railway-arches, Blue Anchor-road, Rotherhithe, tanner.

Matthew Plews, Hampton, Middlesex, auctioneer.

Thomas Hobson, late of James-street, St. Peter-street, Islington, cowkeeper and dairyman.

James Cotton, late of Colne, Wiltshire, innkeeper.

H. D. Glew, Hill-street, Knightsbridge, managing the business of a licensed victualler.

H. C. Oxenden, baronet, late of Dover.

Charles French, Chislehurst, Kent, butcher.

John Fluester, 125, Westbourne-park-road, Paddington, stone mason.

Richard Sweet, 186, High Holborn, carver and gilder.

Edward Forster, Walthamstow, Essex, farmer.

James Hall, Cromwell-street, Oxford, carpenter and builder.

James Black, late of 43, Luard-street, Islington.

William Walker, 19, Fuller-street, Bethnalgreen-road, silk dealer.

J. S. Barrett and F. S. Barrett, Kingston-Bagpuize, Berkshire, surgeons.

Alfred Banks, 2, Vernon-terrace, Notting-hill, saddler.

William Green, 6, Conduit-street, Paddington, auctioneer.

J. F. Lead, Wellington, Shropshire, mercer.

William Longman, Wolverhampton, furniture dealer.

W. H. Winton, Walford, Herefordshire, hay dealer.

Robert Coney, Tipton, Staffordshire, retailer of beer.

H. J. Baldwin, Maney, Warwickshire, commercial traveller.

Thomas Smith and William Smith, Coventry, ribbon manufacturers.

M. B. Wells, Newport, Monmouthshire, provision merchant.

H. A. Wrightson, Scarborough, Yorkshire, painter and paperhanger.

Edward Hall, Lincoln, butcher.

John Miller, Liverpool, tea merchant.

William Hewitson, of Llandudno, Carnarvonshire, seedsmen.

Thomas Bryan, Liverpool, hatter.

Michael Charlton, Seacombe, Cheshire.

Mark Braham, Liverpool, victualler.

Charles Smith, Liverpool, late a licensed victualler.

Joseph Hughes, Duke-street, Manchester, fastian manufacturer.

Benjamin Riley, Blackburn, bobbin maker.

Samuel Horrocks, late of Hyde-road, Manchester.

Josiah Smallwood, Birmingham, iron square manufacturer.

R. T. Bonest, Bristol.

G. W. Cummins, Nottingham, tripe dresser.

Alexander Lillie, Devonshire-street, Islington, dealer in pictures and bronzes.

William Lawrence, Lincoln.

R. R. Rochford, Gravesend, gentleman.

W. H. Heath, Camborne, Cornwall, dealer in hardware, &c.

John Waude, Manchester, mechanic.

T. J. Faulkner, Manchester, surgeon-dentist.

George Dicken, Derby, dentist and druggist.

William Hirst, Huddersfield, dealer in hay and straw.

John Green, Huddersfield, joiner.

Thomas Clayton, Huddersfield, commission agent, &c.

Joseph Green, Lee, Northumberland, labourer.

James Vickers, Howden, Durham, joiner.

Daniel Bowen, Pembroke, lodging-house keeper.

William Welsh, Exeter, boot and shoe maker.

Jesse Evans, Llanstadwell, Pembrokeshire, licensed victualler.

Manasseh Jowett, Bradford, shopkeeper.

George Guy, Bath, baker and confectioner.

William Barlow, Stanley Moss, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, poultryer and dealer in butter, &c.

Thomas Parker, Branston, Lincolnshire, out of business or employ.

David Jones, Kenfig-hill, Glamorganshire, draper and clothier.

George Dawkins, Broughton, Northamptonshire, builder and brickmaker.

William Dymond, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, baker and confectioner.

Benjamin Moxon, Sheffield, publican, &c.

Henry Wilkinson, Sheffield, white metal manufacturer.

George Inman, Sheffield, labourer.

Alfred Wolstenholme, Sheffield, schoolmaster and druggist.

William Lane, Woolfardisworthy, Devonshire.

Charles Bye, Dullingham, Cambridgeshire, butcher.

William Morgan, Poole, Dorsetshire, tailor and draper.

GRATIS AND POSTAGE FREE.—A Clearance Sale Catalogue of New and Popular Books, the published prices of which vary from 1s. to 45s. 14s., now reduced in price, commencing at 4d. up to 25s. 12s. 6d. All new and warranted perfect in every respect, and precisely the same as if the full price were paid.—S. and T. Gilbert, 4, Copthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, London, E.C. Please copy the address.—[Advertisement.]

TONICS.—It is not generally known that the bitter, but valuable stimulant, Quinine, is now prepared as a wine by Mr. Waters, of 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, City, and so carefully that Dr. Hassall, as well as the Lancet newspaper, report highly of its merits. Copies of numerous medical and other testimonials are forwarded on application to Mr. Waters, who, in order that "Quinine Wine" shall be available to all classes, has arranged for its sale by grocers, chemists, Italian warehousemen, and others, at 30s. per dozen quarts.—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—CHEER UP.—Sufferers from Rheumatism need not despond till a trial has been given to these restorative remedies. Fomentation with warm water and friction with this invaluable Ointment are the surest antagonists to rheumatism and gout. The inflammation of the joints soon yields to this treatment. After rubbing in Holloway's Ointment and taking his Pills for a few days the throbbing pain, heat and swelling begin to subside, the fever decreases, and the patient feels he can move without agony and sleep calmly without dislocating starts. Holloway's Pills contribute to dispel the rheumatic principle from the system, facilitate the present recovery, successfully ward off any return of the attack, and confer flexibility and strength upon the injured joint.—[Advertisement.]

## Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 6.

Although the show of wheat fresh up to this morning's market was very small, and factors were willing to accept of the currency of this day so'night, the trade remained in a state of inactivity up to now; and the few sales made have been at a decline of about 1s per qr from the rates of Monday last. The inquiry for foreign was also limited, and buyers generally tried for a greater reduction than holders were willing to submit to. Barley more difficult to move, and grinding qualities 1s per qr cheaper. Beans without alteration. English peas rather cheaper. The return shows a moderate arrival of foreign oats, but there are still a good many English brought up by rail. There has been but a dull sale for this article to-day, at a decline from the prices of this day so'night.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red 59 063		Dantzic ..	63 to 77
Ditto White ..	60 67	Konigsberg ..	56 75
Lin., Norfolk, and ..	60 67	Pomeranian, Red ..	58 67
Yorkshire Red ..	59 63	Mecklenburg ..	58 67
Rye ..	38 40	Uckermark, Red ..	58 67
Barley, new, malting ..	31 35	Rostock ..	60 75
Chevalier ..	35 40	Silesian, Red ..	58 67
Grinding ..	28 30	Danish and Holstein ..	52 64
Distilling ..	32 35	Petersburg ..	54 63
Malt, Essex, Norfolk, ..	50 67	Odessa ..	—
and Suffolk ..	50 67	Riga and Archangel ..	54 63
Kingston, Ware, and ..	50 67	Rhine & Belgium ..	58 67
town made ..	50 67	Egyptian ..	—
Brown ..	50 66	American (U.S.) ..	58 70
Beans, maragan ..	34 37	Barley, grinding ..	27 23
Ticks ..	33 37	Distilling ..	32 35
Harrow ..	36 41	Beans—	
Pigeon ..	42 45	Friesland ..	36 40
Peas, White ..	40 45	Holstein ..	36 40
Grey ..	36 38	Egyptian ..	36 87
Maple ..	40 44	Peas, feeding ..	40 43
Boilers ..	40 45	Fine boilers ..	43 45
Oats, English, feed ..	20 25	Oats—	
Scotch do ..	23 27	Dutch ..	20 26
Irish do, white ..	19 22	Jahde ..	—
Do, black ..	19 22	Danish ..	21 24
Flour, town made, per ..	—	Danish, Yellow feed ..	21 24
Sack of 280 lbs ..	—	Swedish ..	21 24
Households ..	48 55	Petersburg ..	24 26
Country ..	40 44	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs ..	—
Households, new ..	45 47	New York ..	28 31
Norfolk and Suffolk ..	—	Spanish, per sack ..	—
ex-ship, new ..	40 43	Indian Corn, White ..	36 89
Overseed, per cwt. of ..	—	Yellow ..	36 39
112 lbs. English ..	—	Carrawayseed, per cwt. ..	—

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 9d; household ditto, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 8d.



## BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Jan. 6.

For the time of year the supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market was moderately good, and in fair average condition. The arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, were seasonably good, both as to number and quality. As the attendance of buyers was by no means numerous, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at Thursday's decline in the currency. A few very superior Scots and crosses realised 5s, but the general top figure for beef was 4s 6d per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, the arrivals amounted to 2,000 Scots, short-horns, &c.; from other parts of England, 100 various breeds; from Scotland 450 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 300 oxen and heifers. We were but very moderately supplied with sheep; but in their general condition there was a decided improvement. All breeds were a slow inquiry, at, in some instances, a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs. The extreme top price for mutton was 5s 6d per 8lbs. There was a good supply of calves. The demand was by no means brisk, and quotations gave way 2d per 8lbs. The best veal was worth 5s 4d per 8lbs. The pork trade ruled dull, at barely stationary prices. The supply was good.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
Inf. coarse beasts	3	2	3	6	Pr. coarse woolled	4	6	5	2
Second quality	3	8	4	2	Prime Southdown	5	4	5	6
Prime large oxen	4	4	4	6	Lge. coarse calves	4	4	4	10
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8	4	10	Prime small	5	0	5	4
Coarse inf. sheep	3	2	3	6	Large hogs	4	0	4	6
Second quality	3	8	4	4	Neat sm. porkers	4	8	5	0
Suckling calves	22s	to	32s.	Quarter-old store pigs	22s	to	29s.	each.	

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Jan. 1.

The supplies of meat on sale here are to a moderate extent, and for the most part of good quality. The trade for all descriptions is in a sluggish state, and prices have slightly receded from the late highest point.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	0	3	4	Small pork	4	8	5	0
Middling ditto	3	6	3	10	Inf. mutton	3	8	4	0
Prime large do	4	0	4	4	Middling ditto	4	2	4	4
Do. small do.	4	4	4	6	Prime ditto	4	6	4	8
Large pork	3	8	4	4	Veal	4	0	5	4

## PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Jan. 7.

TEA.—There has been a fair business transacted, and prices have not materially changed.

SUGAR.—The market has been rather dull, but little change of importance can be reported in values. Refined descriptions, however, have been in better request at slightly enhanced rates.

COFFEE.—Only limited dealings have been recorded in colonial descriptions, and prices have remained without change of importance.

RICE.—For the better descriptions of East India there has been a fair average demand, and late quotations are well supported.

SALTPEPER.—Business has been rather more animated, and for the inferior qualities full prices are readily obtained.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Jan. 4.—Owing to the favourable weather we have lately experienced, the supply of most things continues to be well kept up. Pears comprise Glou Moresau, Chaumontel, Winter Nells, and Brown Beurre. Among apples are some good examples of American New Town Pippin, Ribstone Pippin, and Foarn's Pippin. Grapes and pine apples are not now, as a matter of course, over abundant; nevertheless, there is enough of both to meet the demand. Excellent oranges may be bought for 1s a dozen. Of vegetables there is still a fair supply. For potatoes markets are heavy, and prices about the same as last week. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Chinese Primulas, Camellias, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Jan. 6.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,063 firkins butter, and 2,864 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 8,599 casks butter, and 81 bales of bacon. In the Irish butter market there was more business transacted last week, the finest mild brands being most in demand, and brought 1s to 2s advance. Foreign met a good sale, best Dutch 110s to 115s. In the early part of the week bacon was inquired for, and sales effected of the best Waterford at 63s to 64s on board, but towards the close there was less disposition to purchase.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Jan. 6.—The arrivals of home-grown potatoes to the markets continue on a moderately extensive scale. All good and fine qualities move off steadily, at very full prices; but for inferior samples we have to report a dull inquiry, on former terms. Scotch Regents 100s to 140s, Scotch Rocks 85s to 100s York Regents 100s to 140s, York Flukes 130s to 150s, Kent and Essex Regents, 100s to 150s, Lincolnshire Regents 110s to 135s, Foreign 80s to 110s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, Jan. 6.—We have no improvement to notice in our market, which continues inactive. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kents, 170s, 195s, 231s; Weald of Kents, 140s, 165s, 185s; Sussex, 135s, 160s, 165s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 633 bales from Hambro', 215 from Boulogne, 20 from Ostend, 111 from Antwerp, 79 from Harburg, and 9 from Rotterdam.

OIL, Monday, Jan. 6.—Lined oil is dull at 83s 9d per cwt on the spot. For rape, however, there has been an improved demand, at 46s to 48s 6d for foreign refined, and at 43s to 44s for brown. Other oils have met a slow sale. Turpentine is firmer, at 67s per cwt for American spirits.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Jan. 4.—For flax we have to report a limited sale, at late rates. Hemp is steady, and clean Russian is worth 35l; but East India qualities are a heavy sale. Jute and coir goods are in fair request, at full currencies.

WOOL, Monday, Jan. 6.—During the past week there has been a very inactive demand for all kinds of home-grown wool, at the late decline in prices. The supply of wool on offer is seasonably large, but holders evince no disposition to force sales.

SEEDS, Monday, Jan. 6.—There is now no disposition for business, and the seed market, as usual at the close of the year, remains quiet. In foreign red seed there is no alteration in value. English samples are more freely offered, and of a much lower range of quality than has been hitherto expected, and buyers will only take them at 4s to 6s reduction. White clover remains inactive. Fine qualities of trefoil are more inquired for, at rather better prices; but middling qualities are difficult of sale. Canaryseed remains without change.

COALS, Monday, Jan. 6.—Market heavy, at the rates of last day. South Hettons 18s Stewarts 18s, Haswell 18s, Lambtons 17s 3d, Hartlepool 18s, Kelloe 17s 3d, Harton 16s 6d, Wharfedale 16s 6d, Hartleys 16s, Tanfield 13s 6d, Gosforth 16s 3d. Fresh arrivals, 141: left from last day, 28.—Total 169.

TALLOW, Monday, Jan. 6.—The tallow trade continues dull, and a further decline has taken place in prices. To-day, P.Y.C. is quoted at 50s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rough fat 2s 7 1/2d per 8lbs.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Stock.....	Casks. 28331	Casks. 30808	Casks. 48898	Casks. 72632	Casks. 53312
Price of Yellow Candle..	55s 0d	52s 0d	58s 0d	60s 6d	50s 6d
	0s 0d	52s 3d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 3d
Delivery last Week .....	2832	2101	2124	1307	1637
Ditto from the 1st of June..	70789	68557	51111	55314	84362
Arrived last Week .....	823	1309	1569	1863	230
Ditto from the 1st of June..	85999	87793	82928	100852	80913
Price of Town .....	37s 3d	51s 3d	59s 6d	61s 9d	52s 0d

## Advertisements.

## HAWORTH HOUSE, TOTTENHAM.

Miss JOHNSON wishes to remind her young Friends studying here that the day for RE-ASSEMBLING is TUESDAY, January 21st.

Terms, references, and any other particulars, on application. One Vacancy.

A YOUNG LADY, of Christian principles, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a Gentleman's Family, where the children are not over twelve years of age, to teach English, French, Music, and Singing.

Address, H. D., Post-office, St. Ives, Hunts.

Enlarged to imperial 8vo, 16 pp.

## THE LEISURE HOUR, No. 524, for Jan. 9.

Price 1d.

## CONTENTS.

A Life's Secret: A Tale, by an eminent Author, illustrated by John Gilbert.

Curiosities of the Post-office.

A Day at the Observatory, by E. Dunkin, Esq., F.R.A.S., with Engravings of the Transit Circle and the Altazimuth. Up the Potomac. Victoria Column.

My Adventures in the Far West. Chap. II., with Map of Oregon and California.

Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row; and sold by all Booksellers.

Enlarged to Imperial 8vo, 16 pp.

## THE SUNDAY at HOME, No. 402, for Jan. 9, Price 1d. Contains as follows:—

From Dawn to Dark in Italy: Chap. III. Before the Nuncio; Chap. IV. The Wayside Cross.

The Unity of the Bible, by Rev. T. R. Birks, M.A.

The Last Days of Queen Elizabeth; with Engraving of the Celebrated Painting of Paul Delaroche.

Pulpit in the Family:—The Lord will Provide.

The Old Man of the Cross Keys.

Dr. Merle D'Aubigné, Chap. II., at Eisenach, Hamburg, Kiel, and Brussels.

Pages for the Young:—The Lost Shilling, or the Two New Years' Days—Indian Orphans—Bible Questions.

Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row; and sold by a Booksellers.

2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED on 2d. BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

## METROPOLITAN HAT COMPANY.

106, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

A Good French Silk Hat for 8s. 6d., warranted to wear well. Try one. The best quality made (Light and Brilliant), 6s. 6d.

## ALBUMS.

TO HOLD TWENTY-FIVE,

WITH GILT CLASP, 3s. 6d. EACH.

Free by post, 44 Stamps.

## ALBUM PORTRAITS,

TEN FOR 10s.

DRESSING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

AND ATTENDANTS.

"They are the finest."—Photographic News.

"None are superior."—Art Journal.

"Brilliant, full of life."—Athenaeum.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT, and any other members of the Royal Family, or any celebrated man, sent free by post on receipt of Eighteen Stamps. Lists sent with the Portrait ordered.

LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, Cheapside, next house but one to Bow Church.

## TOOTH-ACHE.—HOWARD'S ENAMEL,

For stopping decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is used in a soft state, without pressure or pain, and hardens into a white enamel. It remains in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the decay. Directions for use enclosed. Sold by all chemists and medicine vendors. Price 1s.

## JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearly whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.

Manufactory, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

CONSUMPTION and other Diseases characterised by a rapid circulation of the blood cannot be cured or even alleviated until the pulse is reduced. This can only be accomplished by the use of

## OZONIZED COD LIVER OIL,

As proved at the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, London. See "Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society's Transactions," Vol. XLII., for 1859; "Lancet," July 9, 1859, and March 9, 1861; "Pharmaceutical Journal," August 1, 1859, &c.

Prepared only by G. Borwick, Sole Licensee, 21, Little Moorfields, London. Sold in 2s. 6d., 1s. 9d., and 9s. Bottles, by all Druggists everywhere.

## DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restored

manhood to the most shattered constitutions in four weeks. Failure is impossible. Its effects are permanent. No consultation necessary.

Sold in cases, with full instructions, at 11s. or four quantities for 33s., sent anywhere, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance, or Post-office Order.

Sole agent in London, Prout, 229, Strand. Entered at Stationers' Hall.

## ELOCUTION.—PERFECT ARTICULATION and CLEAR UTTERANCE.

The above are ensured by Mr. LEWIN MOSELY, Surgeon Dentist, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Inventor and Patentee of a new plastic application for supplying Artificial Teeth, Dental Deficiencies, and restoring the Contour of the Face, thereby avoiding thick utterance, and untoward contortions of the countenance, caused by the absence of these absolutely requisite and ornamental appendages to good address and appearance. The success attending Mr. Mosely's practice of thirty years' standing among Public Speakers, Clergymen, and Professional Men, to whom a Rapid and Clear Utterance is necessary, is sufficient guarantee in all cases, even where highly vaunted methods have failed. By a simple and efficacious arrangement these Artificial Teeth are fixed in the mouth without Springs, Wire, or Ligatures, obviating all chance of disarrangement and rendering unnecessary extraction of stumps or any other operation, utterly defying detection even when subjected to the closest scrutiny. Consultations and every information free of charge.

Mr. LEWIN MOSELY, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

## PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS,

IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE,

AND INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF

ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS

ARE INSURED BY

## DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

RAPID CURE OF COUGH AND DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Th. Hargreaves, Esq., Park Hill.—"Sir, My wife having been troubled with a cough and shortness of breathing, and being recommended to try a box of your Wafers, I did so, and soon found relief from them. Two boxes at 2s. 9d. each, and one 11s. box, completely restored her.—To Mr. Evans, Chemist, Barrowford." They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

CAUTION.—The public is cautioned against purchasing any (so called) "Pulmonic" Medicine, "Locock's Pills," "Locock's Bark," "Tooth-Powders," or any such catchpenny things, under the belief that they are connected with "Dr. Locock's Wafers." This caution has often been given before; but it is still, from time to time, found that some persons try to twist such articles upon the public. The only genuine medicines are "Dr. Locock's Wafers," and "Dr. Locock's Cosmetic" (for the complexion); all others are an imposition upon the public.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA, TIC DOLOREUX OR PAIN IN THE TEETH, FACE, AND HEAD; SCIATICA AND NEURO-RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS GENERALLY.

## BARLOW'S CELEBRATED POWDERS

Quickly remove every symptom of these painful affections. They contain nothing injurious, but are, in every respect, conducive to health. The ingredients are of the most innocent, though invigorating character, going alone to the cause of complaint, and may be taken by either sex under any circumstances.

A prospectus, and long list of bona fide testimonials and references to the Nobility, Clergy, Dissenting Ministers, and others, free on application.

"I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the extraordinary efficacy of S. Barlow's Powders."—John B. Pease, North Lodge, Darlington.

"These Powders work wonders in my neighbourhood."—Rev. Kenneth C. Bayley, Ceford Rectory, Colchester.

"I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Barlow's capital Powders."—The Honourable Mrs. F. Grimston, Wake-Colne, Halstead.

They are sent, post paid, for 2s. 9d. in letter stamps, by the sole proprietor, SAMUEL BARLOW, Chemist, Darlington, Durham.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, William Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London, and all Chemists in Packets at 2s. 9d.

## RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

## WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curliug, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s, 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 8d.

Price of an Unilateral Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

## NEW PATENT

## ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &amp;c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARI- COUSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.



**PERSONS FURNISHING** will find **CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT**, 271, Oxford-street, a most convenient house. A large and well-manufactured stock always on sale. Superior Table Cutlery warranted. Electro-Plate and Nickel Silver goods in great variety. Goods plain marked. Orders above 5*l.* delivered free by rail.

**CRINOLINE.—LADIES** will find **THOMSON'S PATENT CROWN SKIRTS PERFECTION!** and to prevent mistake or imposition, should see that they bear the Trade Mark (a Crown), and the name Thomson.

### AUTUMN and WINTER CLOTHING.

ALL the NEW FASHIONS for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASON of 1861 are now on view at the extensive establishments of

**LAWRENCE HYAM,**  
CITY—36, GRACECHURCH - STREET,  
WEST-END—189 and 190, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, LONDON.

**LAWRENCE HYAM**, while offering his grateful thanks to his numerous Friends for the extensive and continued support bestowed on him during the long Summer Season of 1861, would respectfully solicit attention to his **MAGNIFICENT STOCK** of GARMENTS specially purchased for the present **AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS.**

The Most Novel Designs and Fashions have been adopted. The Stock consists of **WINTER OVERCOATS** and **CAPES** of every material, varying in price from 2*l.* to 6*l.* 3*s.*

**WINTER UNDER-COATS**, from 1*l.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 3*s.*  
**WINTER TROUSERS**, " 1*l.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 1*s.*  
**WINTER WAISTCOATS**, " 6*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 4*s.*  
All made from the Newest and Choicest Fabrics.

**LAWRENCE HYAM** would remark that the Garments manufactured by him are materially different, and very superior to those sold at ordinary ready-made clothiers'. His aim is, that every Garment he sells should be of as good a material, as well and durably made, and to fit as well as if made to measure, added to which a great saving in price is effected.

**LAWRENCE HYAM** would also call attention to his **JUVENILE and YOUTHS' CLOTHING**, either for School or Dress wear, and adapted for every age. It consists of the largest and most varied stock in the world.

**LAWRENCE HYAM** has been long famed in the department of Youths' Clothing.

A general List of Prices, and Instructions for Self-measurement, can be had on application, or sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom. Observe the numbers and addresses as above.

**PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY** at **MOORE and MOORE'S** 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first class Pianos of rare excellence: possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, a pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

**WHEATSTONE'S HARMONIUMS** (English), in solid oak cases, manufactured by them, have the full compass of keys, are of the best quality of tone, best workmanship and material, and do not require tuning.

Guineas.  
New Patent, five octaves, from CC, double pedals 6  
(The best and cheapest Harmonium made.)  
With One Stop, oak case (reduced price) ..... 9  
Piscio Piano Model, One Stop polished (unique wind indicator) ..... 10  
(With soft and distinct tones, and projecting fingerboard.)  
With Two Stops, one set and a-half of vibrators (polished case) ..... 12  
(The extra upper half set of vibrators adds wonderfully to the effect of the treble, and produces a beautiful diapason-like quality of sound.)  
With Three Stops, large size, organ tones (polished cases) ..... 15  
With Five Stops, two sets of vibrators, ditto ..... 22  
With Eight Stops, two sets of vibrators, ditto ..... 24  
With Ten Stops, three sets of vibrators, ditto ..... 30  
(The best and most effective instrument made.)

For particular description of the above, and other Harmoniums in rosewood and mahogany cases, see Messrs. Wheatstone and Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue, which may be had of them gratis and post free on application.

The only Exhibition Prize Medalist for Harmoniums, 1851.

An Extensive Assortment of French Harmoniums by Alexandre (including all the latest improvements) at prices from 5 guineas to 150 guineas.

Wheatstone and Co., Inventors and Patentees of the Concertina, 20, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London.

The Original Manufacturers and Importers of Harmoniums.

### HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!

**WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!**  
The ORIGINAL and BEST in the WORLD.

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

**GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR** dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

**FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS** have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

**WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE** produces a colour not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied,—the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of England and the United States, by Hair Dressers and Druggists.

\* The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of **WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.**

Agent for Great Britain, **R. HOVENDEN.**

5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C., London.

### WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

This splendid Hair Dye has no equal—instantaneous in effect—beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the Skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold everywhere.

\* **CHARLES BATCHELOR**, Proprietor 81, Barclay-street New York.

**WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD AND PURE TEAS**, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3*s.*, 3*s.* 2*d.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.* Choice, 3*s.* 6*d.* Very Choice, 3*s.* 8*d.* The very Best Black Tea Imported, 4*s.* per lb.—Good Coffee, 1*s.* 1*d.* Superior, 1*s.* 2*d.* Choice Mocha Coffee, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 4*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.* The very Best Old Mocha, 1*s.* 8*d.*

**OBSERVE!**—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and those spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

6 lb. of very Choice Souchong .. 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> .. .. £1 2 0	1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot.. 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> .. .. £0 1 4
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder .. 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> .. .. 0 4 6	1 lb. of Best Mustard .. .. 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> .. .. 0 1 6
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea .. 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> .. .. 0 6 8	
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee .. 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> .. .. 0 4 6	
	£2 0 6

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Teas, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any part of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

A Price Current, containing a List of Prices of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Fruit, &c., sent post free on application to

**WEBSTER BROTHERS, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.**

**KAMPTULICON, or INDIA-RUBBER and CORK FLOOR-CLOTH;** as Laid at the Houses of Parliament, British Museum, Bank of England, and numerous Public and Private Offices.

Impervious to wet, indestructible by damp, soft to the tread, and warm to the feet. Far superior to every other material ever invented for the Covering of Floors, &c. Invaluable on Stone Floors.

**F. G. TRESTRAIL and CO., 19 and 20, Walbrook, London. E.C.**

**MANUFACTORY—SOUTH LONDON WORKS, LAMBETH.**

**TO TAILORS, SHIRT, COLLAR, GLOVE, BOOT, AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.**

**W. F. THOMAS and CO'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES.**—In these Machines are combined the most approved construction, as shown by fourteen years' experience, and the latest additions and improvements. For rapidity of execution, accuracy of finish, beauty, and strength of work, they are unrivalled. They are made of various sizes, and adapted for every kind of work. The stitching produced is alike on both sides of the material, there is no cord or ridge, and the thread cannot be pulled out. Care should be taken to avoid purchasing spurious imitations sold as being the genuine make of the Patentees. Lists of prices, and specimens of the work, can be had at 66, Newgate-street, London; 1, Cheapside; 51, Union-passage, Birmingham; 4, Wine-street, Bristol; 131, Market-street, Manchester.

### TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT MATS.

**MATting, KAMPTULICON, or INDIA-RUBBER CLOTH,**  
AND OTHER DURABLE FLOOR COVERINGS.

**T. TRELOAR,**

42, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. MANUFACTORY—HOLLAND-STREET.

### CONSUMPTION IN ALL ITS STAGES.

**COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, FEVER, AGUE, DIPHTHERIA, HYSTERIA, RHEUMATISM, DIARRHOEA, SPASMS, COLIC, RENAL AND UTERINE DISEASES,**

ARE IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED BY A DOSE OF

**CHLORODYNE.**

(TRADE MARK).

Discovered and named by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, M.R.C.S.L., Ex-Army Medical Staff.

The question asked by invalids, families, and households is—What is the best medicine to give in the above diseases, and what to have always ready? Medical testimony, the reply of thousands of sufferers and invalids, is confirmatory of the invaluable relief afforded by this remedy above all others.

**CHLORODYNE** is a liquid taken in drops, according to age. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaving no bad effects like opium or laudanum, and can be taken when none other can be tolerated. Its value in saving life in infancy is not easily estimated; a few drops will subdue the irritation of Teething, prevent and arrest Convulsions, cure Whooping Cough, Spasms, and Flatulency at once.

Among invalids it allays the pain of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, &c. It soothes the weary aching of Consumption, relieves the Soreness of the Chest, Cough, and Expectoration; and cures all Chest Affections, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Palpitation, &c. It checks Diarrhoea, Alvine Discharges, or Spasms and Colics of the Intestines, &c.

The extensive demand for this remedy, known as Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, by the Medical Profession, Hospitals, Dispensaries—Civil, Military, and Naval—and Families especially, guarantees that this statement of its extreme importance and value is a *bond fide* one, and worthy the attention of all.

### EXTRACTS OF MEDICAL OPINIONS.

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M.D.—"I have no hesitation in stating that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an anti-spasmodic and sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. McMillan, of New Galloway, Scotland.—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

G. Hayward, Esq., Surgeon, Stow-on-ye-Wold.—"I am now using Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne with marvellous good effects in allaying inveterate sickness in pregnancy."

Dr. McGrigor Croft, late Army Staff, says:—"It is a most valuable medicine."

J. C. Baker, Esq., Bideford.—"It is without doubt the most valuable and certain anodyne we have."

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta:—"Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

From G. V. Ridout, Surgeon, Egham.—"As an astringent in severe Diarrhoea, and an anti-spasmodic in Colic, with Cramps in the abdomen, the relief is instantaneous. As a sedative in Neuralgia and Tio-Doloureux its effects were very remarkable. In Uterine Affections I have found it extremely valuable."

**CAUTION.**—Beware of Spurious Compounds, or Imitations of "Chlorodyne." Dr. Browne placed the Recipe for making "Chlorodyne" in the hands of Mr. Davenport only; consequently there can be no other Manufacturer. The genuine bears the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp of each bottle.

Sold only in Bottles, at 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.*, by the Sole Agent and Manufacturer,

**J. T. DAVENPORT,**

32, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, LONDON.

**HAIR DESTROYER** for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3*s.* 6*d.* each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

**BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE** prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* 6*d.* each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

### HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

**GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY** is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold at all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

### BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S

**TOILET CREAM** maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1*s.*; in bottles, for exportation, 1*s.* 6*d.*; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6*s.* Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Diqueumar's Melanogene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

### GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY

and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.



# HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING and WRINGING MACHINE for the MILLION has been aptly termed the

## POOR MAN'S MACHINE.

It is not only the perfection of simplicity, but the perfection of cheapness. The Guinea size is adapted for five or six in family. It can be worked by a child, or a Lady may become her own Laundress, and will wash as many clothes in an hour as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work better with half the soap and fuel. It will Wash and Wring Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, or any large things, as easy as it will do a handkerchief or collar. All who have seen it in operation or have tried it in their own houses admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical machine ever invented, and it is the very thing long wanted for the Working Classes.—Protected by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

From Mr. S. GREEN, Auctioneer and Valuer, Roscommon.  
Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that I have set your "Washing and Wringing Machine" to work, and that it has done its business admirably. The maid informs me that she can do more washing in one hour with it than formerly took her the entire day; that the washing is done better, and with half the soap and fuel she formerly used.

From Mr. WM. BAIRD, 140, Bishop-street, Londonderry.  
Sir,—I beg leave to state that your "Washing and Wringing Machine" has been tried, and it has far exceeded my expectations. It does the work most beautifully, and I have no hesitation in saying that it will be highly appreciated in this country, where the public knows its utility.

From FARRELL M'DONNELL, Esq., Merchant, Roscommon.  
Dear Sir,—I feel pleasure in informing you that I consider your "Washing and Wringing Machine" is simple, cheap, and effective; and my Laundress states that the washing has been done with perfect safety to the clothes.

From Messrs. LESLIE and GARDEN, 57, Middle Abbey-street Dublin.  
Dear Sir,—We have much pleasure in informing you that we have tested your "Washing and Wringing Machine," and find that it does its work admirably.

## STROKESTOWN UNION.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians yesterday, the Master reported most satisfactorily of Mr. Harper Twelvetrees' "Washing and Wringing Machine," by the use of which the clothes are better washed, and at less expense of soap and labour than ever heretofore.—Roscommon Messenger, September 21, 1861.

## OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION

From the Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Strokestown Union.

Strokestown Union, Sept. 10th, 1861.  
Sir,—I am directed by the Guardians of the Strokestown Union to inform you that one of your "Washing Machines," which is in regular use in this Establishment, has given the utmost satisfaction. The Matron reports that it has not alone effected a saving in labour, fuel, and washing materials, but by its use the clothes are better washed, and the fabric less injured than by the hand process heretofore the practice in this Establishment.

Yours obediently,  
M. FLYNN, Clerk to the Union.

From ABRAHAM M'CULLOUGH, Esq., Portadown.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that your "Washing Machine" is very efficient, saving time, soap, and fuel, allowing more comfort on a washing day than has hitherto been experienced; and the washing being completed by breakfast-time what formerly occupied two women a day. I can strongly recommend your machines as being superior to any that has come under my notice.

ABRAHAM M'CULLOUGH.

From JOHN KELLY, Esq., C.E., Roscommon.

I have tested the "Washing Machine" with your excellent "Soap Powder," and I am delighted to inform you that it turned out several batches of clothes in a few minutes, and so perfectly clean that the bystanders were astonished. I think it is beyond the reach of human ingenuity to devise a cheaper, more simple, and efficient Domestic Machine.

No. 1 size—for a small family, or for the Nursery... £1 1 0  
No. 2 size—for general family use... 2 0 0  
No. 3 size—for Hotels, Schools, and Large Families... 2 10 0  
No. 4 size—for Public Institutions, Prisons, and Army Laundries... 3 10 0

Orders are received where HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER is purchased, or the Machines may be procured through any Ironmonger or Implement Dealer.

## TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.

All Orders from a distance accompanied by a remittance to the Works will receive prompt attention, and if the Machine does not give satisfaction after a week's trial, it will be taken back and the money returned.

Manufactured only by HARPER TWELVETREES, The Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

# HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER

DER is the Easiest, Cheapest, Safest, most Efficient, and most Superior Article in the World for Washing. Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder having thus attained an unparalleled celebrity in every quarter of the Globe, now occupies the proudest position it could ever attain, as the only recognised and pre-eminent article which supersedes Soap, Soda, and every other preparation hitherto used in the Laundry! It saves full Fifty per Cent. in its use, besides all the wear and tear of the old method of hand-rubbing and brushing! Hundreds of thousands of packets are sold weekly, and its use in nearly all the large Public Institutions, Hospitals, Asylums, and Union Houses is a sufficient guarantee of the Saving of Time, Trouble, Labour, Money, Firing, and Soap. Patentee, HARPER TWELVETREES', Bromley-by-Bow.

# ASK for BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN-GLAZE STARCH where you purchase HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER.

One Pound is equal to nearly Two Pounds of any other and will make Sixteen Pints of strong Starch Fluid. It is the very best and most economical Starch for Families and Large Washing Establishments, and as the Iron cannot possibly stick, every description of Embroidery, Lace, and Muslins can be ironed without fear of tearing. CAUTION.—Legal Proceedings will be enforced against all parties making or selling spurious and illegal imitations in infringement of the rights of the Proprietor. The genuine may be purchased of Oilmen, Grocers, Druggists, and Chandlers; and Wholesale of HARPER TWELVETREES', Bromley-by-Bow, London, Sole Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturers.

## WHEN YOU ASK FOR

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH**  
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,  
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

# KALYDOR SOAP.—The singularly emollient

qualities of this Soap are such as the use of it can alone explain. It counteracts the injurious effects of cold winds; and in all climates, by its constant use, the beauty of the complexion is conserved, and the skin retains its youthful softness.

Made only by the Inventor, J. THOMPSON, at his Factory, 6, King-street, London. 3d., 4d., and 6d. each Tablet. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, &c.

# KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

**ST. EMILION, 14s. per dozen, bottles included.** A good sound wine, warranted pure. This is the same wine referred to in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W., March 19, 1861.

"Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to thank you for your letters, and to call your attention to the letter in the 'Times' (signed 'Sitiens') respecting your wine.

"I am, &c.,  
"H. R. Williams, Esq." "C. L. RYAN.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 23, 1861.

"Sir,—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that he has no objection whatever to your stating that he alluded to your wine.—I am, &c.,  
"H. R. Williams, Esq." "C. L. RYAN.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits,  
12, Bishopsgate Within, City.

## DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

**LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,**  
Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

The invariable purity, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequent economy of this unrivalled preparation, have obtained for it the general approval and unqualified confidence of the Medical Profession, and notwithstanding the active and in too many instances unscrupulous opposition of interested dealers, an unprecedented amount of public patronage.

The immeasurable therapeutic superiority of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil over every other variety is incontestably established by the recorded opinions of the most distinguished Physicians and Surgeons in all parts of the world. In numberless instances where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, DR. DE JONGH'S Oil has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

## SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

SIR JOSEPH OLLIFFE, M.D., Physician to the British Embassy at Paris.—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and I have every reason to be satisfied with its beneficial and salutary effects."

SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. LAWRENCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

DR. LETHEBY, Medical Officer of Health, and Chief Analyst to the City of London.—"It is, I believe, universally acknowledged that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has great therapeutic power; and from my investigations I have no doubt of its being a pure and unadulterated article."

DR. LANKESTER, F.R.S., Superintendent of the Food Collection, South Kensington Museum.—"I consider the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capuled, and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

## SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

CAUTION.—Firmly resist attempts often made by unscrupulous dealers to recommend, or substitute, with a view to an extra profit, other preparations, under the fallacious pretence that they are the same as Dr. de Jongh's, or equally efficacious.

## THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE FOR GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION.

**DR. SMITH**, who has devoted fifteen years to the study and treatment of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, and Indigestion, has published a FREE EDITION of his valuable work, **THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE** (120 pages), containing his highly successful mode of treatment, with necessary instructions, by which sufferers may obtain a cure. Every young man should peruse this excellent little work if he values his health and peace of mind. The Book will be sent post-free in an envelope to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope and two stamps.

Address, Dr. Smith, 8, Barton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

## DR. CURTIS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c.

Just published, the 150th Thousand, price 1s., post free from the Author for Twelve Stamps.

**ON NERVOUS DEBILITY**—the Cause and Cure of Premature Decline in Man, with Plain Directions for Restoration to Health and Vigour: being a Medical Essay on Nervousness, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, &c., their Prevention and Cure. The result of twenty-five years' successful practice. By Dr. J. L. CURTIS, No. 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London. Consultations from Ten to Three and Six to Eight.

"The author has conferred a great boon by publishing this little work, which points out the source of decline in youth, or more frequently premature old age."—Daily Telegraph, March 27, 1860.

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of parent, preceptor, or clergyman."—Sun, Evening Paper.

Sold by J. Allen, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, and Mann, 39, Cornhill.

## SUNDAY BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG AND GOOD, WHICH CAN BE WELL RECOMMENDED.

**DEAN'S SIXPENNY COLOURED BOOKS, REMARKABLE EVENTS in the OLD and NEW TESTAMENT.** Edited by Mrs. UPRER COUSINS. Twelve different, each Book containing Twenty-four Coloured Pictures. Cover in colours, or bound in two books, 2s. 6d. each.

## SUNDAY-BOOKS FOR ELDER CHILDREN, &c.

**SCRIPTURE TEACHINGS** for the YOUNG. By the Rev. ALEXANDER FLETCHER. Cloth gilt, 3s.

**SUNDAY ENJOYMENT made SUNDAY EMPLOYMENT.** By Mrs. UPRER COUSINS. Cloth gilt, 3s.

**ILLUSTRATED SCRIPTURE NATURAL HISTORY.** By the Rev. J. YOUNG and Miss SARGENT. 3s.

**SUNDAYS with MAMMA: or, the Commandments Explained.** By Mrs. UPRER COUSINS. Cloth gilt, 3s.

**ILLUSTRATED PRESENT OR PRIZE GIFT AND REWARD BOOKS FOR BOYS OR YOUNG LADIES.** 8vo, crown, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d., Illustrated.

**MEN of DEEDS and DARING.** Stories and Lessons of their Lives. A Book for Boys. By EDWARD N. MARKS. 3s. 6d.

**REMARKABLE MEN; their Lives and Adventures.** A Book for Boys. By M. S. COCKAYNE. Illustrations, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.

**MINISTERING WOMEN.** Edited by the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. With Illustrations (cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.).

**CELEBRATED WOMEN.** A Book for Young Ladies. By ELLEN C. CLAYTON. With Illustrations, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.

**SIX STEPS to HONOUR; or, Great Truths Illustrated,** viz.:—Obedience, Truthfulness, Honesty, Kindness, Perseverance, and Piety. In Six Stories, by the Rev. H. P. ANDREWS, with Seven Illustrations, and Title-page in gold, by Richard Doyle, &c. Cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.  
No youth can peruse the above book without feeling both wiser and better; it can with confidence be recommended.

**THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK of WONDERS, EVENTS, and DISCOVERIES.** Edited by JOHN TREAS, Author of "Things not Generally Known." Illustrated with Sixteen page Engravings of the most striking scenes. Cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.

**WOMEN of the REFORMATION; their Lives, Traits, and Trials.** By ELLEN C. CLAYTON. Illustrated, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.  
London: Dean and Son, 11, Ludgate-hill.

**BOY'S OWN ACTING PUNCH and JUDY,** MOVEABLE (take no other), with very large, bold Cuts, and astonishing double action movements. A never-failing entertainment. Price 2s. 6d. Coloured Pictures. Size, folio folio.

**DEAN'S NEW MOVEABLE BOOK of the POPULAR PERFORMANCE of the GALANTI SHOW.** The Book being an Exact Imitation Transparency of that exceedingly amusing Exhibition, but which has never before been adapted for Juvenile use. Price 2s. Coloured Pictures.

**HAVE YOU SEEN "BLONDIN?"** for the Young. A Series of Moveable Representations of Blondin in some of his most daring Feats. Eight large Coloured Pictures, with the Movements. Price 2s.

**TOMMY TROTT and HIS LOVES.** Showing his Wonderful Transformations when viewed twice in the same Picture, viz., at first lengthened, but, on looking through the Glass, himself and Loves are restored to their correct Likeness. Price 2s. Coloured Pictures.  
London: Dean and Son, 11, Ludgate-hill.

**USEFUL TO VOLUNTEERS, BESIDES AMUSEMENT FOR ALL LOYAL PEOPLE.**

**MINIATURE DRILL; or, In-door Practice** for Volunteers; consisting of Moveable Figures, which can be put through the Infantry Field Evolutions, including all the Formations, Changes, Points, Positions of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, &c., &c. Arranged with an Explanatory Key, and full instructions according to the latest regulations for Her Majesty's Army. By Sergeant B. CLAYTON. With fittings, and the figures coloured and beautifully cut out, in box, price 3s.; or, the Instruction Sheet of Coloured Pictures, cut out, price 2s.

London: Dean and Son, 11, Ludgate-hill; and all Book-sellers.

**MANUAL of HYDROPATHY for LADIES and CHILDREN.** By Mrs. SMEDLEY. 1s. 6d.  
London: Job Caudwell, 335, Strand.

**SMEDLEY'S PRACTICAL HYDRO-PATHY.**—Twentyeth Thousand. 516 pages, 160 Anatomical Cuts, 2s. 6d.

**£10,000 HAS BEEN EXPENDED** on the HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, MATLOCK BANK. As a winter residence it is unequalled. Extensive Saloons. Bed-rooms, Bath-houses—all connected and warmed with pipes—a summer temperature is kept up. Thorough ventilation. Mild treatment.—Mr. and Mrs. SMEDLEY.—Terms, Two Guineas per week. No fees.

**SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS**  
Beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned  
**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**

Purchasers should  
**ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE**  
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be  
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

\* Sold Wholesale, and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.



JAN. 8.]

THE NONCONFORMIST.

[1862.

On January 1st, 1 Vol., 8vo, cloth lettered, price 6s.  
**TITLE-DEEDS of the CHURCH of ENGLAND to her PAROCHIAL ENDOWMENTS.** By EDWARD MIALI.

The object of this treatise is to prove that the Parochial Endowments of the Established Church, regarded as property separated for public religious uses from the rest of the property of the country, are the product of public law exclusively, and that they neither did, nor, in the nature of things, could, originate in private liberality. The work contains a History of Tithes in England, from their origin to the present time.  
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in Two Vols., crown 8vo, cloth, 12s.,  
**MEMORABLE WOMEN of the PURITAN TIMES.** By the Rev. JAMES ANDERSON, Author of "Ladies of the Reformation."  
Blackie and Son, Paternoster-row, London; and all Book-sellers.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS.  
Just published, price One Penny,  
**LESSONS for JANUARY (to be continued),** arranged with desire to shew to Children the spiritual connection of the Old and New Testaments, and that in them Christ is all in all. By WM. G. HABERSHON, Superintendent of Trinity Schools.  
London: George Hunt, 32, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

**CHURCH-RATES.**  
Recently published, price 3d.,  
**EVIDENCE on the SUBJECT of CHURCH-RATES BEFORE the SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS,** by JOHN HODGKIN.  
London: Edward Marsh, 84, Houndditch.

This day is published, fcap. 8vo, price 3s. 6d.  
**CHRISTIANITY AGREEABLE to REASON in its EVIDENCE, its DOCTRINE of the ATONEMENT, and its COMMEMORATIVE SACRAMENT,** to which is added, Baptism from the Bible. By the Rev. EDMUND MONTGOMERY, B.D., Rector of Moulton, and late Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. Second Edition.  
Cambridge: Macmillan and Co., and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

This day is published, price 2d.,  
**THE MOURNING of the LAND, and the MOURNING of ITS FAMILIES: a SERMON** preached in the Parish Church of Doncaster, on SUNDAY MORNING, December 23, 1861, on the death of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT. By CHARLES JOHN VAUGHAN, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Printed at the Request of the Mayor and Corporation.  
Macmillan and Co., Cambridge: and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

This day is published, price 4s. 6d.,  
**LESSONS of LIFE and GODLINESS:** A Selection of Sermons Preached in the Parish Church of Doncaster. By CHARLES JOHN VAUGHAN, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; late Head Master of Harrow School.

By the same Author,  
1. ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE to the ROMANS. With English Notes. Second Edition. 5s.  
2. MEMORIALS of HARROW SUNDAYS. Third Edition, 10s. 6d.  
3. EPIPHANY, LENT and EASTER: Expository Sermons. Second Edition, 10s. 6d.  
4. NOTES for LECTURES on CONFIRMATION. With Prayers. Fourth Edition, 1s. 6d.  
5. REVISION of the LITURGY. Second Edition, 4s. 6d.  
6. SERMONS PREACHED BEFORE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. 1s. 6d.  
7. THE NEW EDUCATIONAL CODE DISPASSIONATELY CONSIDERED. Second Edition, 1s.  
Macmillan and Co., Cambridge and London.

**BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for JANUARY, 1862.** No. DLV. Price 3s. 6d.  
CONTENTS.  
Wassail: a Christmas Story. Part II.  
J. M. W. Turner, R.A.  
Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne: a West Indian Reminiscence. Part IV.  
Chronicles of Carlisle: the Doctor's Family. Conclusion.  
The Poor and their Public Schools: the New Minute.  
Canada—Our Frozen Frontier. With a Map.  
The Conversions of America.  
The Prince Consort.  
William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

**THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—NEW SERIES.**—No. XLI. JANUARY, 1862.  
CONTENTS.  
1. Law in and for India.  
2. The Dramatic Poetry of Oehlenschläger.  
3. The Religious Heresies of the Working Classes.  
4. Income-tax Reform.  
5. Admiral Sir Charles Napier.  
6. On Translating Homer.  
7. Popular Education in Prussia.  
8. The American Belligerent: Rights of Neutrals. The late Prince Consort.  
CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE:—1. Theology and Philosophy—2. Politics, Sociology, and Travels—3. Science—4. History and Biography—5. Belles Lettres.  
London: George Manwaring (Successor to John Chapman), 8, King William-street, Strand.

Published monthly, price 2d.,  
**THE LIBERATOR, for JANUARY.**  
CONTENTS:—St Bartholomew's-day: materials for Lectures—Recent Church-rate Contests—Excessive Church-rate Disputes and Charges—Burial Law Reform—What Consecration costs—The Demand for Church Reform—State-Churchism and Municipal Corporations—Recent Elections—The Sandwich Islands Bishopric—The Clergy and Education—The New Year and its Work—Churchmen and their Difficulties—The Liberation Society and its Opponents—Sundries.  
THE LIBERATOR is forwarded to all Subscribers to the Liberation Society of not less than Half-a-Guinea a-year. Communications may be addressed to "The Secretary," 2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, London. It may also be had of the Publishers,  
Houlston and Wright, 62, Paternoster-row.

Just published, a New Edition, in One Volume, price 15s., cloth lettered, bevelled boards,  
**THE ANNALS OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE:**  
BY THE LATE  
CHRISTOPHER ANDERSON,  
EDITED BY HIS NEPHEW, HUGH ANDERSON.

The Edition of the "Annals of the English Bible" now offered to the public differs from those issued by the late Author, simply in the omission of those sketches of the civil history of the period, which added greatly to the size and price of the book, but were not necessarily connected with its object, while they often interfered with the narrative interest of illustrating it.  
London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

Just published, price 3s. 6d., crown 8vo,  
**THE HEAVENWARD PATH; or, Prayer and Perfection in the Life of Faith.** By the Rev. WILLIAM WILSON, M.A., Minister of Monckton Free Church; Author of "Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church."  
Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo. London: James Nisbet and Co.

WORKS BY JOHN EPPS, M.D.  
I.  
**HOMOEOPATHY and its PRINCIPLES EXPLAINED.** Second Edition. The First Edition was published in 1841.—People's Edition, 2s. 6d.

II.  
**THE REJECTED CASES; with a Letter to Thomas Wakley, Esq., on the Scientific Character of Homoeopathy.** People's Edition, price 1s. 6d.

III.  
**AFFECTIONS of WOMEN.** No. 1. The Monthly Period. Price 2s.

IV.  
**EPILEPSY, and some NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, its PRECURSORS, being Twenty-two Cases successfully treated.** Price 2s. 6d.

V.  
**CONSUMPTION: its NATURE and TREATMENT.** Price 7s.

"The seventh chapter of the work before us is devoted to the 'Treatment of Phthisis,' and affords examples of laborious study, and of that minute knowledge of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica, for which Dr. Epps is so justly celebrated. Altogether, 'Consumption: its Nature and Treatment,' is a work which reflects credit even upon Dr. Epps, and forms a valuable addition to the 'Homoeopathic Practice of Physic.'"  
—Monthly Review of Homoeopathy.

VI.  
**CONSTIPATION: its THEORY and CURE;** illustrated by Engravings by LINTON. 440 pp., 8vo, price 12s. 6d.

"Dr. Epps has accomplished his purpose in the best possible manner, and the profession and those laymen who employ homoeopathy cannot feel their obligations to him too deeply. 'We are well satisfied that such books as this are of more service to the profession than those of any other character, excepting perhaps those upon individual drugs. Moreover, there is, as we have said above, a popular element in it, which not only insures its success, but its enlarged usefulness. The various publications of the author have all of them this characteristic, and are in reality more valuable on that account.'"  
—American Homoeopathic Review, Dec., 1858.  
All these works can be obtained by order through any bookseller, of Kent and Co., 23, Paternoster-row; Henry Turner and Co., 77, Fleet-street; and James Epps, 112, Great Russell-street, London.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo, 356 pages, price 3s., post free,  
**A HANDBOOK of REVEALED THEOLOGY,** by the Rev. JOHN STOCK, with an Introduction by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

This volume is an attempt to furnish in a readable, portable, and cheap form, a digest of "those things which are most surely believed among us," for the benefit of those who seek a knowledge of a systematic Theology, but have not access to the voluminous works which it has hitherto been necessary to study, in order to attain this knowledge.

Extract from the Preface by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.—  
"I rejoice to see the present Hand-book by my respected brother Mr. Stock. He undertook the labour at my earnest request; he has favoured me with a perusal of the sheets as they appeared, and I am only too happy to prefix my commendation. I have suggested no alteration, although my friend's kindness allowed me that liberty, because I had rather he should be the author and compiler of the entire work, bearing the sole responsibility of its statements. I do not indorse every sentence in the book, but as a whole the book has my cordial approval, which I have shown in the most practical manner by purchasing five hundred copies for the use of the young men in the Theological Institute at the Tabernacle."  
Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

BICENTENARY OF ENGLISH NONCONFORMITY.

In 8vo, price 10s., post free,  
**A NEW HISTORY of ENGLAND: Civil, Political, and Ecclesiastical.** By G. S. POULTON.

"I shall rejoice to see a copy of the work in every well-educated Dissenting family, and hope it will be extensively used in our higher class of schools."—Extract from letter of Edward Miall, Esq.

"All who delight to sit under the tree of our liberties, which our forefathers planted with such mighty labour, and which they watered with their tears and their blood, should hail this volume as a beautiful and faithful record of those struggles whose fruits we so happily and quietly enjoy."—Evangelical Magazine.

"It is the only work which deserves the name of a History of England, which is comprised in a single volume."—Eclectic Review.

"It is an invaluable contribution to our historic literature; and it is desirable that it should have the widest possible circulation."—Christian Witness.

"Never before has the history of the country been written by one so earnestly eloquent in the cause of civil and religious liberty."—Christian Weekly News.

"The best History of England, in one volume, which has come under our notice."—The Friend.

"There is a remarkable degree of vigour and freshness about it. Every page wears an inviting aspect."—Wesleyan Times.

"Considerable judgment is shown in the manner in which groups of events are summarised, while the reader's attention is specially directed to those crises which are connected with the progress of civil and religious liberty."—Bristol Mercury.

By the same Author,  
**BURROWDALE: A Christmas Story.** Second issue. 2s.  
Post-office Orders made payable to G. S. Poulton, Victoria Villa, Reading.

Price 3s. 6d.,  
**THE BRITISH and FOREIGN EVANGELICAL REVIEW,** No. XXXIX, January, 1862. [Now ready.]

CONTENTS.  
1. New England Theology: the Edwardean Period.  
2. Evangelism of the Eighteenth Century.  
3. The Old Testament in the New.  
4. That which may be known of God—Mansel, Maurice, Young, and Calderwood.  
5. The Later Religious History of Scotland.  
6. The Protestant Church in Hungary.  
7. Discussions in France on the Supernatural.  
8. The Moral Aspects of the Present Struggle in America.  
9. Dr. Hickok's New and Revised Edition of Rational Psychology.  
10. The Pauline Doctrine of the Righteousness of Faith.  
11. The late Principal Cunningham.  
12. Foreign Theological Reviews.  
13. Critical Notices.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street.

Price 2s. 6d.,  
**THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL of PROPHECY,** No. LIV., January, 1862. [Now ready.]

CONTENTS.  
1. God's Purpose as Unfolded in Prophecy.  
2. Notes on the Book of Revelation—(continued).  
3. The Millennial Throne.  
4. Darbyism and Socinianism.  
5. Transjordanic Discoveries.  
6. The Retrospect.  
7. Notes on Scripture.  
8. Reviews.  
9. Extracts.  
10. Correspondence.  
11. Poetry—Jerusalem's Day-spring.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street.

This day is published, crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. cloth,  
**LOUISE JULIANE, Electress Palatine, and her Times.** By FANNY ELIZABETH BUNNETT, Author of "The Hidden Power," "Nature's School," &c.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street.

Now ready, Third Edition, crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. cloth,  
**THE RESURRECTION and the LIFE; or, Lazarus Revived.** By JAMES CULROSS, M.A.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street.

Immediately, price 1s., crown 8vo,  
**THE BLADE and the EAR: a Narrative of the Conversion and Death of E. G.** Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM CHALMERS, M.A.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street.

This day is published, price 3d.,  
**THE FRIEND who STICKETH CLOSER than a BROTHER.** The Substance of a Sermon on the Death of the late Prince Consort. Preached at John-street Chapel, Bedford-row, on Monday Evening, December 23. With Additions. By the Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL, M.A.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street.

NEW WORK BY HORATIUS BONAR, D.D.  
18mo, 2s. cloth,

**GOD'S WAY of PEACE: a Book for the Anxious.**

Also, by the same Author,  
1. The BLESSED MAN. 32mo. 3d.  
2. QUENCH not the SPIRIT. 32mo. 2d.  
3. WHEREWITH SHALL I COME? 32mo. 2d.  
4. BEHOLD I MAKE ALL THINGS NEW. 32mo. 3d.  
5. COME BOLDLY; or, the Throne of Grace. 32mo. 3d.  
6. EARTH'S THIRST and HEAVEN'S WATERSPRINGS. 32mo. 3d.  
7. FOLLOW the LAMB; or, Words of Counsel to New Converts. 32mo. 3d.  
8. SERVICE and the STRENGTH for IT. 32mo. 3d. sewed; 6d. cloth.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street.

**MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.**

More than Half-a-Million Volumes have been added to this Library since January, 1858.

This supply comprises a large number of Copies of every recent Work of acknowledged merit or general interest in History, Biography, Religion, Philosophy, Travel, and Adventure, and the Higher Class of Fiction.

Revised Lists of the Principal Works at present in Circulation are now ready, and will be forwarded, postage free, on application.

Charles Edward Mudie, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

Just published, price 1s.,

**THE PRESERVATION of GENERAL HEALTH.** With Remarks upon Subjects of Medical interest to the public generally; including Notes upon Homoeopathy and the Medical Act. By EDWARD PAYNE, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., &c.

"This little book has been written for popular use by a medical man of undoubted ability and integrity. . . . It is a very useful publication."—Christian World.

"A treatise written for popular use, containing many useful hints for the preservation of that best of all earthly blessings—health."—City Press.

"We have read Dr. Payne's very interesting little pamphlet with much attention. The health accessories he specifies are numerous and important. . . . whether as regards infancy, childhood, adolescence, or advanced age. Dr. Payne's brief but suggestive pamphlet seems calculated to further, as he desires, the true health and well-being of our population."—Money Market Review.

Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI, at No. 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGDON BURY Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1862.